The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorized to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, *and* Mr. Wm. Ball, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. T. M. Sloman, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larymore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. Fincham, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* Mr. John Gray, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Arthur Brown, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* Mr. Davison, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Pierce Hegarty, *Musclebrook and Merton;* Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "Kemp and Fairfax," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* Advertisements *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO JERVIS BAY.
THE steamer SOPHIA JANE, the Commander, will in future leave the Commercial Wharf, Sydney, for Jervis Bay, twice every month, viz., the first and third Wednesday in each month, instead of once as hitherto, calling at Kiama to land passengers.

FOR THE HUNTER, WILLIAM, AND PATERSON RIVERS, CALLING AT RAYMOND TERRACE, To Sail This Day, the 28th instant. THE FINE SCHOONER ECLIPSE, Brooks, master, is now laid on as a regular trader to the above ... being promised considerable support. Every care and attention will be paid by the master to goods shipped in this vessel. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf, or to J. W. RUSSELL, ... Pyrmont, West Sydney.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER. THE SCHOONER SUSAN, lying at Jaques's Wharf, Sussex-street, will sail for the ... River on Monday next, 30th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or to CHARLES JAQUES, Sussex-street. October 25. 5645

FOR TWOFOLD BAY. Under engagement to sail on the 30th instant. THE fine new schooner ST. HELIER, 134 tons register, Edward Philip Prianlx, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Wilson's Wharf; or, to RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO. Lower Fort-street, October 23. 5673

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT. (To Sail This Day, the 28th instant,) THE BRIG UNION, ... tons, Arnold Grainger, master. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., Bent-street. 5714

FOR LAUNCESTON. THE first sailing, packet brig DAWSON, Captain Carder, (a regular trader), is daily expected. Her inward cargo will be landed in six days after arrival; weather permitting two days after which she will be despatched for the above port. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE SMALL, George-street. Will be succeeded by the Hereford, Captain Raiburn. 5948

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND, TAHITI, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. THE LADY OF ST. KILDA, A 1, burthen 140 tons, G. W. Jackson, master. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to GADSDEN AND SUWERKROP, ... George-street. 5539

FOR HONG-KONG, On 2nd November. THE fine A 1 clipper schooner ALLIGATOR, 220 tons O.M., R. Cook, commander,—has superior accommodations for passengers. For stock, freight, or passage, apply to the Commander, on board, or to MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf. 5488

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT, TO SAIL IN THREE WEEKS FROM THE PRESENT DATE, THE ... first sailing A1 barque ASIATIC, 483 tons per register, G. Barlow, Commander. This vessel will be found a very eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses, cattle, or sheep, to the above settlement. Her accommodations for passengers are superior.

Terms—Steerage passage, £10 10s. Horses, £5 for provender and fittings, payable in Sydney for each horse shipped; the shipper to have the option of providing the same at his own cost, and £15 payable at Hongkong on such number as are safely delivered over the ship's side.

Application for freight or passage to be made to the Captain, on board; or to THACKER, MASON, AND CO. Fort street, October 24. 5741

FOR LONDON DIRECT, THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque REFLECTOR, 374 tons burthen, F. W. Withycombe, commander; having the whole of her dead weight on board, has room for a few tons of light goods for freight of which, or passage, apply on board, or to LAMB AND PARBURY. 3542

FOR LONDON DIRECT, THE FINE BARQUE FORTITUDE, A1, 252 tons, George Arbuthnot, commander. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, or to J. B. METCALFE. October 14. 5324

FOR LONDON.
To Shippers at Newcastle and Port Stephens.
THE fine fast-sailing RIVER-BUILT BARQUE CUBA, 273 tons per register, J. G. Jeyes, commander. This vessel being chartered by the Australian Agricultural Company for conveyance of their wool clip of the coming season, will commence loading at Newcastle in the early part of December. She has room for a limited quantity of wool and dead weight, and her accommodations for cabin passengers are superior.
To secure freight early application to be made to the Captain, on board, to F. Ebsworth, Esq., Bligh-street, or to
5207 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
THE FIRST WOOL SHIP.
THE new, first-class, fast-sailing ship PERSIAN, 600 tons, C. F. Oppenheim, commander, is now taking her dead weight on board, and will have the earliest despatch as the Wool Season progresses. She has just discharged her London cargo in the *primest* order, and is a most desirable opportunity for the *dry* conveyance of Wools. For passengers, either cabin, intermediate, or steerage, her accommodations are of the most superior description: she has full poop, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to Campbell and Co., at the Wharf, or to COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse.
5014

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE FINE BARQUE FANNY, A 1, 309 tons, M. Andrew, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; to A. Gore; or to J. B. METCALFE.
October 26. 5779

FOR LONDON,
To sail on the 10th December,
THE new British-built Barque CONSTANT, 535 tons, John Hemery, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
Sydney, October 17, 1843. 4245

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
To sail on the 23rd December,
THE fine fast-sailing Ship WILSONS, Burthen 565 tons, P. Hourston, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will sail on the 23rd December. For freight or passage, both for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
5203 King-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
TO SAIL IN ALL DECEMBER.
THE SARAH SCOTT, 400 tons, Captain Black. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.,
5064 Jamison street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE well-known fast-sailing barque ISABELLA ANNA, 226 tons register.
This vessel has very superior accommodations, and offers an excellent opportunity to persons desirous of making a quick passage, as it is confidently expected she will make the passage home in three months.
For light freight or passage apply on board or to H. JOHNSON,
Corner of George and Market streets. 4988

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Bills at thirty days' sight on the Court of Directors, London, will be issued at 1½ per cent. discount.
CHARLES FALCONER, Manager.
Sydney, 25th October. 5788

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Bills at thirty days' sight, drawn on the Board of Directors of this Bank in London, will be issued at 1½ per cent. discount.
JAMES SEA, Manager.
Sydney, October 25. 5773

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a considerable majority in number of the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Association having signed the Deed of Dissolution, the said Association, and every matter or thing whatsoever in anywise relating thereto, was absolutely dissolved and determined as and from the 7th day of August last past; and that the said Association subsists only for the purposes of winding up the concern, pursuant to the trusts in such deed of dissolution declared.
JOHN SMITH, Solicitor to the Association.
O'Connell-street, October 25. 5791

TO THE LICENSED PUBLICANS WITHIN THE CITY.
A COMMITTEE having been formed, and having this day met for the purpose of forwarding a Petition addressed to the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, praying for an amendment of several clauses of the present Licensing Act; it was unanimously resolved, that a meeting of ALL the Publicans resident within the City of Sydney, be called at Solomon's, Albion Hotel, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant; for the purpose of taking steps for the revision and amendment of the Licensing Act; a draft of the proposed amendments, to accompany the Memorial already in progress of signature. It is requested that all Publicans interested will attend.
*** The chair will be taken at Three o'clock precisely.
Albion Hotel, George-street, October 25. 5821

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—I take the earliest opportunity after the official announcement of the result of the late election, to return you my best thanks, for the honour you have conferred upon me, in electing me one of the Councillors of your ward, and whilst holding that office I shall endeavour, by every means, to show you that your confidence is not misplaced.
From circumstances over which I have had no control, I find that I am placed in the minority of the elected candidates, and am again under the necessity of claiming your support at the ensuing election, which takes place in November, when I intend to offer myself for re-election, I trust you will not then fail to give me your support, and if again honoured with your confidence, it will be my earnest endeavour to discharge the duties of the office with credit to myself, and to your satisfaction.
I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
5083 W. THURLOW.

MR. BLACKMAN'S RETURN FOR BOURKE WARD.
AT a Meeting of Mr. Blackman's friends, held on the 26th instant, at the Albion Inn, it was resolved, "That the Committee are fully satisfied with Mr. Blackman's declaration of his anxiety to be elected, as well as with his entire conduct since the commencement of the canvas."
5849 JAMES RENNIE, Chairman.

TO JOHN BLACKMAN, ESQ.
SIR,—We the undersigned, CITIZENS OF BOURKE WARD, wishing to have a Man of RESPECTABILITY, INDEPENDENCE, and INTELLIGENCE, to represent our interests in the City Council, and having also heard of your EXPERIENCE IN MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND, do request that you will allow yourself to be put in Nomination for the Election which is to take place in the ensuing month, and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure your return:—

J. SEA
W. TUCKER
J. MORANT SIMPSON
W. H. ALDIS
RAPHAEL CLINT
LUKE MILWARD
ABRAHAM DAVY
DAVID PEDEN
GEORGE A. LLOYD
CHRIS. VICKERY
HENRY FRANCIS, JUN.
FREDERICK HOBBS
JOHN ROACH
C. M. PENNY
JAMES TEGG
JOHN SMITH
ARTHUR GRAVELY
THOMAS JESSETT
B. S. LLOYD
R. FAWCETT
WILLIAM BROWN
C. YOUNGER
HENRY MACE
WILLIAM BAKER
WILLIAM TURTON
WILLIAM WALKER
RICHARD DAWSON
DAVID DAVIES
JOHN PARTON
GEORGE M'DONALD
JOHN RAYNER
THOMAS ROLFE
CHARLES MAGEE
CHARLES NEWTON
THOMAS FAUX
J. G. RAPHAEL
JAMES CLOUGH
WILLIAM WOOLCOTT
STEPHEN GREENHILL
WILLIAM BLYTHE.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your numerously and highly respectably signed requisition, calling upon me to become a candidate for the office of City Councillor, for Bourke Ward, to which I cheerfully consent, and trust, in the event of being returned at the ensuing Election, that my services may become valuable to my fellow-citizens, by giving the best attention in my power, to the strictest rules of economy, in the expenditure of the public money, consistent with the welfare of the City.
I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
JOHN BLACKMAN.
To J. Sea, Esq., and other gentlemen, whose names are attached to the requisition.
October 14. 5329

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—It is my anxious desire to counteract the many reports now in circulation to prejudice my return at the ensuing Election as City Councillor, and DO MOST POSITIVELY DECLARE THAT IT IS MY INTENTION TO USE EVERY MEANS IN MY POWER TO SECURE THAT HONOUR. Stimulated by the numerical strength of my supporters, and the favourable reports of those gentlemen forming my Committee, I am induced to believe that there is not the shadow of a doubt of my success, and earnestly request the early attendance of my numerous friends at the Poll, on the 1st of November, at which place I shall be in attendance to meet them.
Remaining, Gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
JOHN BLACKMAN.
October 19. 5518

TO THE ELECTORS OF COOK'S WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a large portion of the Citizens to offer myself for re-election as Councillor for the above ward, I have much pleasure in complying with your wishes, and should I be so fortunate as to be returned as your Councillor, it shall be my endeavour to exert myself to the utmost of my ability to further your interest, and the interests of the Citizens at large.
I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY HOLLINSHED.
October 21, 1843. 5625

TO THE ELECTORS OF PHILLIP WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to the Requisition, signed by so large a number of the Citizens of your Ward, I beg to state that it gives me much pleasure in acceding thereto: also to declare, that should your suffrages, at the approaching Election, place me in the City Council as one of your representatives, my endeavours to promote and maintain your interests shall be earnest and continual.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours very sincerely,
5312 GEO. WILKIE.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE.
No. 105, PITT-STREET, (AND WELL KNOWN AS MRS. WAPLES.)
THE above spacious, central, and commodious Establishment is now re-opened by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Evans, who respectfully beg leave to assure Families and Gentlemen visiting Sydney, that it will be conducted on the same system as similar establishments are in England—namely, superior accommodations, combined with economical charges.
N.B.—Private apartments if required—Good stabling. 5266

RE-OPENED BY JAMES FLETCHER,
THE well-known Old Established Temperance Coffee Rooms and Eating-House, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts, where every article in the above line may be obtained on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, from six o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, the present proprietor being fully determined to do business upon a principle which will ensure unto him a lasting connection.
The Beds and Bedding are entirely new.
A large room to let for the use of societies.
4779

REMOVAL.
JAMES CHAPMAN, Shipping and Carcass Butcher, begs to return his sincere thanks to merchants, shipowners, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received during the time he has carried on business in Lower George-street; and also to inform them that he has removed to his newly-erected and spacious premises at the corner of Argyle and George streets, three doors north of his former residence.
J. C., in soliciting a continuation of the patronage of his friends and the public, begs leave to state that nothing shall be wanting on his part to procure the best article in the market, combined with punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to ensure a continuation of those favours.
J. C. also begs to invite his customers generally to an inspection of his prime beef, which he is now slaughtering, and lately purchased of Mr. William Blackman, of Mudgee.
Sydney, October 21. 5583

REMOVAL.—The offices of the *Morning Herald* have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.
Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING.
RECEIVED by the undersigned,—Cashmere frock and dress coats, white drill and fancy gambroon trousers, white quilting and fancy waistcoats.
3766 ROBERT BOURNE AND CO.

ROBERTS'S VICTORIA CIGAR DIVAN.
PITT-STREET, SYDNEY, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA THEATRE.
J. W. ROBERTS embraces the present opportunity of returning his grateful thanks and acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support and encouragement he has experienced since he has opened his Cigar Divan, (as above,) and begs to assure them that his best endeavours will invariably be made to ensure a continuance of their favour.
Connoisseurs in the flavour of the genuine Manila cigar have now the opportunity of indulging their taste by a visit to Roberts's Cigar Divan.
N.B. A Bagatelle Board, and Coffee *à la mode Française.*
October 24. 5628

GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE—SELLING OFF.
JOHN G. COHEN is disposing of the whole of the Stock of the late firm of John Cohen and Co., at prices far below manufacturers' rates, for the purpose of immediately closing the business.
Splendid china, tea, coffee, and toilet services; handsome dinner services, and every article in earthenware. A great variety of cut glass decanters, wines, tumblers, &c., &c.
Up-country dealers and storekeepers liberally treated with, and all goods packed free of expense.
63, George-street, oposite the Market Pump. 4392

READ READ!! READ!!!
THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE COLONY.
J. R. STONE, from London, begs leave most respectfully to notify to the Australian Public that he has commenced business as
GLASS POLISHER AND SILVERER;
and to state that by the process he has now, for the first time introduced into this colony, OLD LOOKING GLASSES can be rendered EQUAL TO NEW at a very moderate expense.
GLASS GROUND for Churches, Chapels, and Public Offices.
J. R. Stone begs to call the attention of the public to the specimens of his ability in this art, which may be seen at the residence of his brother, Mr. W. Stone, King's Arms, Pitt street, where any orders left for him will be immediately attended to, with punctuality, despatch, and moderate charges. 5487

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Plumber, &c., Lower George-street, Sydney, begs to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has, with great trouble, labour, and expense, completed the erection of his machinery, by which he will be enabled to supply the colony with Lead Pipes, nearly at the home price, and he begs to solicit the public's patronage and encouragement. The machinery will draw lead pipe from ⅜, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 2½ inches in the bore.
W. R. further states, that any individual requiring pumps or pump-fixing of any description, W. R. will warrant his for three years with fair usage, though they will last twenty and upwards, with the exception of leathering the boxes, and that his pumps are of so simple a construction, that any labouring man may fix them in the remotest part of the colony. 5566

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF SILK AND BEAVER HATS, TRIMMINGS, WOOLLEN CLOTHS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, AN INVOICE OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, &c., &c.
MR. JOHN COYLE begs leave most respectfully to return his best thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the generous support he has received during six years' residence in this City as Hatter, Draper, &c., and to inform them that, in consequence of his now retiring from the above line, his whole Stock-in-Trade, consisting of silk and beaver hats, woollen cloths, trimmings, household furniture of every description, a handsome light phaeton, watches and jewellery, &c., will be brought to the hammer, on the premises, by Mr. CARFRAE, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at Ten o'clock precisely.
Particulars of the Sale will be announced by Mr. Carfrae in a few days; meantime the premises are undergoing a thorough change, and will be remodelled and fitted up as Auction Rooms of the first class.
All outstanding debts are requested to be paid immediately, to save the expense of litigation.
George-street, Sydney. 5941

BARGAINS.
AT CASTLES' Drapery Warehouse, 70, George-street, two doors, from the Royal Hotel.
Ladies' shoes 3s. 6d per pair
Ditto boots 6s. 6d. ditto
Children's shoes
Calicoes 3½d. per yard
Print dresses, fast colours 3s. 6d.
Mousselines de laine 5s. 6d.
Muslin dresses 4s. 6d.
Gauze handkerchiefs 4½d.
Bordered ditto 8½d.
Boys' cloth suits 25s.
Fast coloured prints 5½d. per yard
White cotton hose 7½d. per pair
Brown half hose 6d. per pair
Worsted hose half price
Gent.'s fancy handkerchiefs, from 1s.
Boys' light summer trousers 3s. 6d.
Silk parasols 4s. 6d. each
Men's light summer trousers 4s. 6d.
Long cloth shirts, linen fronts, &c., 4s. 6d.
Guernsey shirts 3s. 6d.
Cotton braces 6½d per pair
Men's India rubber braces 10½d. per pair
Moleskin trousers 5s. 6d.
Jaconet Muslins, from 6d.
With every other article in drapery equally cheap. 5750

SELLING OFF.
CHINA BREAKFAST SETS, only 18s. per set
China tea and coffee sets, half-price
Blue ewer, basin, and chamber, for 3s. 6d.
Dinner plates, blue, 2s. per dozen
Palestine vegetable dishes, 2s. each
Cut tumblers, 8s. per dozen
Robins's patent filters, four gallons, 30s. each
English milk bowls, at
THOMAS R. COATES'S,
Staffordshire Warehouse, 58, George-street, next door to Mr. Bowden's, Ironmonger. 5691

KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO.'S ACCORDIONS.
JUST RECEIVED,—One case of the above celebrated makers' grand accordions.
ALSO,
One case of Roman violin strings, violoncello and guitar ditto, clock lines, German accordions, flutes and violins, kits and bows
One case of London-made fireworks and masks, market and fancy baskets.
J. F. READ'S
Hyde Park Toy and Fancy Bazaar,
5578 Elizabeth street.

LANDED, by the Ship PERSIAN, and to be had of the undersigned—
Brass tubing suitable for hand railing, &c., from ¼, ½ inch, ¾, ⅞, 1 inch, 1¼, 1½ inch, in any quantity
Sheet pewter
Sheet brass, &c.
French tools, in sizes
Graining tools, ditto
Spirit and fountain liquor cocks
Sheet lead, from 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 lb. to the foot, in any quantity
Tin tubing of sizes, for spirit fountains and gas fitting
Patent pipe, from ½ upwards
Blackett's pig lead, in any quantity
Water closets of every description
Spirit fountains
Window glass
Oils and colours of all kinds.
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Plumber, Gas-fitter, &c.,
5567 Lower George-street, Sydney.

FRAUD DETECTED.
TO prevent a most barefaced imposition which has been lately perpetrated, the undersigned respectfully inform their kind friends that in future all their FINEST FLAVOURED COFFEE will be wrapped in paper, with the name of their firm printed in full, which will effectually put a stop to the nefarious practice of the unprincipled, and ensure to their patrons the luxury of the only genuinely prepared beverage in the city.
1493 EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.

THE SUPERIOR LARGE EBENEZER COAL.
DELIVERED at any place within the City, price 24s. per imperial ton of 2240lbs. On the wharf at the Depôt, Sussex-street, 22s. A further allowance by the cargo. Shipping supplied.
M. F. ORSMOND, Agent.
October 9 5206

MAIZE.
FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS of superior Port Macquarie Maize, on sale by the undersigned,
E. BENNETT,
Sussex-street,
Sydney, October 26. 5839

JUST LANDED, ex *Jean* and *Wilsons*, and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Geneva, in hogsheads
Marsala wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Champagne and hock, in cases
Cotton sheeting, grey calicoes, and moleskins
Corks, hoop and pig iron
Irish pork middles, in tierces
GADSDEN AND SUWERKROP,
George-street North,
5280 Opposite Campbell's Wharf

FOR SALE, ex *City of Sydney*, Four tuns Black Oil.
J. B. METCALFE.
October 27. 5829

FOR SALE, two hundred head of quiet Cattle, depasturing on one of the best runs in the Colony, where they may remain for eighteen months on liberal terms; most of the Cows are milkers. Also some valuable Horses to be sold separately. For further particulars apply to
S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
5169 Bank-court, King-street.

WOOL.
THE Undersigned will give the highest cash price for clothing and skin wools
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Harrington-street, Church Hill

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for Tallow at the manufactory, King-street West, corner of Sussex-street, Sydney. 284

IN THE ESTATE OF R. AND T. COVENY.
A MEETING of the creditors is requested THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at One o'clock, in Messrs. Coveny's House, Market-street, to consider the present condition of the Estate.
5822 By order of the Trustees.

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement, signed by Mrs. Mary Tindale, relative to the firm of Tindale and Nicol, I challenge Mr. Tindale's attorneys to say there is no such firm. Those parties who have had transactions with Mr. Nicol since Mr. Tindale's departure to England can see the deed of partnership and other documents by applying to Gilbert Wright, Esq., solicitor, Bathurst, which will prove what power Mr. Nicol has in Mr. Tindale's absence; also will shew that it is a private pique that influences Mr. Tindale to have put that notice in the *Morning Herald.* JOHN NICOL.
Baragan, October 10. 5336

NOTICE
MR. JOHN NICOL having, by advertisement in Tuesday morning's *Herald*, stated that there existed a partnership between himself and Mr. Tindall, my husband, under a deed now in existence, I hereby give notice to the public, that Mr. Nicol has no interest whatever in Mr. Tindall's stock, other than as superintendent; and that there is no deed or document in existence which constitutes Mr. Nicol a partner of Mr. Tindall, or a firm styled Tindall and Nicol.
The only document under which Mr. Nicol has any claim on Mr. Tindall's stock, is an agreement, of which the following is an abstract:—
"John Tindall agrees to sell John Nicol, one-third of certain sheep, cattle, &c., upon the following terms, viz:—Payment of £2000, the whole sum to be paid before said John Nicol shall be entitled to any property or interest in the stock. That until payment thereof, said John Nicol shall faithfully superintend the management of the said stock, on account of the said John Tindall, without any remuneration, except only one-third of the proceeds of the clip from the sheep. That until payment of the said £2,000, said John Nicol should pay interest at ten *per cent.* Provided that if the said John Nicol shall fail to pay the interest every year, or within thirty days after notice in writing from the said John Tindall, or his agent or solicitor, then it shall be lawful for the said John Tindall to declare the said agreement void."
Mr. Nicol has not paid one shilling of the principal or interest, and he has no authority, as superintendent, to dispose of stock, without the authority of my husband's attorneys.
MARY TINDALL.
Victoria Cottage, Bathurst, Oct. 19. 5650

WANTED a good plain Cook, in a private family; a good character will be required. Apply to Mrs. Petty, at Petty's Hotel. 5418

FOUND.
A CERTIFICATE of a Tierce of Tobacco. Whoever has lost the same will receive it on furnishing particulars, by applying to,
JAMES KER PANTON,
24, Pitt-street. 5765

To Brewers, Millers, Sheep Boilers, Soap and Tallow Manufacturers, Salting Companies, Tanners, &c.
STORES TO LET,
SUITABLE for the above purposes. Besides the Stores, which have room for several hundred tons of goods, a large yard is attached, with stables, cooperage, sheds, and cottage, with offices and apartments; also, an extensive pond of fresh water, never failing in supply, and a splendid wharf, of the easiest access: the whole of the above forming a portion of the extensive range of buildings known as Dickson's Mills.
Apply at the Steam Flour Mills, adjoining, to MR. JAMES DODDS.
Dickson's Wharf, near Liverpool and Sussex-streets, August 21. 2630

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.
TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with immediate possession the premises lately occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4258

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the stores, wharf, and premises (commonly called Cox's Wharf,) lately in the occupation of John Rostron. Apply to Mr. Wentworth, at Campbell, Jun., and Co.'s, Bligh-street, Sydney. 5447

TO BE LET.
THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Newcastle, is to be let, *furnished.* The house is well furnished, and the furniture can be taken at a valuation or let with the premises. Any industrious person with a small capital would find this a most advantageous opportunity. Apply, if by letter post paid, to Mr. S. Kemp, Newcastle, 5342

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
THAT spacious House and Stores in in Charlotte-place, formerly occupied by Messrs. Paul and Co., and lately by Mr. A. Polack, adjoining the new buildings of Mr. Cleeve, and of Mr. Horders, and directly opposite the Auction Mart of Mr. Samuel Lyons.
The Ground Floor contains large rooms fronting Charlotte-place, two small rooms behind, long room upwards of fifty feet length; also, large room at the back, both of which were lately occupied as the Atlas Printing Office.
On the Upper Floor there are six small rooms, one long room, and room at the back.
The Yard has an excellent entrance, a two stall stable, with loft over, and an excellent shed.
The Cellars run the whole length of the premises, and are divided into several compartments, having three separate entrances.
The above premises afford an excellent opportunity seldom met with for any person requiring a convenient dwelling, with extensive stores, cellarage, &c., situated in the best part of the City.
ALSO,
A Valuable Property in George-street.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Samuel Lyons, Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place. 5471

TO LET, two Houses, pleasantly situated in Liverpool street, near Lyons's Terrace,
One House and Shop in Bridge-street, next Mr. Gravely.
5445 COOPER AND HOLT.

TO LET, a comfortable family residence, containing seven rooms, situate at Miller's Point, with detached kitchen and offices, a three-stalled stable and coach-house; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Todd, at the Office of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 5, Elizabeth-street North. 5658

TO LET, at Banks' Town, on the Liverpool-road, a Fifty-Acre Farm, adjoining John Slaven's. For particulars apply to Mr. H. K. James, at the Bishop's Registry Office, Sydney. 5720

TO LET, OR SELL, a farm of two thousand four hundred and eighty acres, in the county Gloucester, having the Myall and Crawford rivers on the east and south, with water communication for a large boat to Port Stephens.
The land is well fenced, and divided into paddocks, and commands an extensive and valuable run. There is a comfortable house and garden, with all the outbuildings requisite for a farm, and about thirty acres of brush land cleared and stumped.
To be sold for 12s. per acre, including all improvements. The greater part of the purchase-money to remain on mortgage.
For further particulars apply to J. G. Cohen, 63, George-street, or to Joseph North, Esq., Port Stephens.
Port Stephens, October 14. 5332

TO LET, for a term of years, an excellent Farm, of about fifty-six acres of land, in two enclosures, at the Nepean, and near to the Wesleyan Chapel and School, on which is now erecting (and will soon be tenantable) a brick cottage with six rooms, a kitchen, and servant's room. To save trouble, the rent will be eighty pounds sterling per annum, payable half yearly, to enter into possession on the first of January, 1844, or if the intended tenant would purchase the crop as it now stands, viz., twenty-six acres of wheat and twenty acres of hay, immediate possession will be given. Also, near the above farm, twenty acres now under crop, (barley and oats), it is excellent land and well watered. Rent moderate, and the crop would be disposed of at once with the land. Apply to W. Bowman, Richmond, or Mr. Cadell, Bridge-street, Sydney; or to view the premises, apply to Mr. Atkinson, Builder, Windsor. 5334

SALES BY AUCTION.

☞ USUAL SATURDAY'S SALE.
CROCKERY, &c.
MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King street, THIS DAY, the 28th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock precisely, viz:—
50 dozen yellow baking dishes
48 ditto China bowls
47 ditto blue plates
96 ditto green ditto
149 ditto blue and dip bowls
196 sets chambers, various patterns
15 dozen 16 inch willow dishes
34 dozen, each 9, 10, and 11 inch ditto
15 dozen 12 inch ditto
20 dozen vegetable dishes
100 sets stone figured jugs
340 blue and green finger basins
272 blue and green teapots, patterns
20 dozen champagne glasses
60 ditto ditto wine ditto
59 ditto ditto heavy dram ditto
25 ditto ditto ditto
21 ditto cut jellies
11 ditto ditto plain ditto
30 ditto cut liqueurs
15 beautifully ornamented stone jugs
With a large assortment of other miscellaneous and useful ware.
Terms at sale. 5827

REDFERN ESTATE,
EXEMPT FROM THE NOW AND COMING CITY RATES,
For immediate occupation
FIVE RESIDENCES
IN UPPER PITT-STREET.
ENTRANCE HALL AND SIX ROOMS EACH, with attached Kitchen, Servants' Room, Water, &c. Frontages 35 feet each, depths 250 feet ditto, more or less.
MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor, to submit to public competition on MONDAY, the 6th day of November, 1843, at the Mart, King-street. Sale at Twelve o'clock.
ALL THE ABOVE
unexceptionably valuable property, built under the design and supervision of a practical surveyor; these delightful residences have not only all the luxury of extensive back ground for pleasure or vegetable gardens, but, moreover, have splendid extent of thirty feet frontages, more or less, so that the rooms are most agreeably allowed a square of fourteen feet, besides the entrance-hall, which, with the suitably-sized twelve-feet other rooms, and
THE VERANDAH
in front (approached through a plot of garden ground neatly palliaaded off) gives the *tout ensemble* of comfort and accommodation not surpassed in any other portion of the Redfern Estate, much as it has been sought as a place of residence, or as a quarter to get a ready rent from.
The distance is really nothing from the City, and when
UNDER GOVERNMENT PERMISSION,
the subscription is completed, and the opening of Pitt-street through the paddock is finished, the fence run up, then this street will be considered, as a matter of course, the short step to the city and public offices.
Terms will be very liberal indeed, and made known at sale. Three of the Cottages are now let at £60 per annum. 5162

IN AN INSOLVENT ESTATE.
COTTAGE AND GROUND IN ELIZABETH-STREET.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been favoured with instructions from the Trustee, to sell by auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, on the premises, Elizabeth-street, near the Court House, that handsome Verandah Cottage now Leased for four years to Barrister Fisher, at the low rental of £100 per annum; this Cottage is well worthy the attention of persons of capital—it is neatly and substantially built; the situation for health and convenience is unequalled, and being only a few yards from the Court House and public offices will always insure a respectable tenant. 5803

DANDO'S SUPERFINE HATS.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
One case Dando's celebrated black hats.
Terms, cash. 5837

EX "PARKFIELD."
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
§ 1 to 20—Twenty casks, each containing thirteen dozen sixpenny bottles liquid blacking
§ 21 to 24—Four casks, each containing twenty dozen sixpenny paste in tins.
Terms at Sale. 5823

Postponed to THIS DAY, the 28th instant.

WHALING BARQUE "JANE."
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. BLACKMAN is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,
The whaling barque *JANE*, as she is now lying at Mossman's Bay, with all her stores, whaling gear, boats, standing and running rigging. She was built in the River Thames, by Peter Mestears, in 1816, and has always been kept in excellent repair. Her character in the Colonial Whaling Trade is so well known as not to require any further comment. She can be fitted out, and sent to sea on a whaling voyage, or as a carrying vessel, at a moderate expense.
This vessel will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
An inventory of her stores may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, and the vessel may be inspected any day previous to the day of sale.
Terms at sale. 5682

1964 ACRES OF LAND, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE HUNTER AND WILLIAM RIVERS.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 27th November, at twelve o'clock precisely.
BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN TRUST COMPANY,
All that parcel of land, situated in the parish of Seaham, in the county of Durham, in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four acres, more or less, commencing at the south-east end of a parcel of land purchased by Mr. Edwin Augustus Hickey, and bounded on the west by the east boundary of that land, bearing north eighty-seven chains; on the north by an east line of one hundred and fifty-two chains to the WILLIAM RIVER; on the east by William the River to its junction with the RIVER HUNTER; and on the south by the river Hunter to the commencing corner.
Terms and conditions will be declared at the time of sale. 5797

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN DARLING HARBOUR.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 27th November, at his Rooms, George-street, at Twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Directors of the Australian Trust Company,
All that piece or parcel of Land containing by admeasurement one rood and five perches more or less, situated in the parish of Saint Andrew, in the town of Sydney aforesaid, bounded on the north by the premises of Mr. Joseph Hickey Grose, bearing east 4 degrees north 171 feet; on the east by a reserved road bearing south 4 degrees east 76 feet; on the south by a line to the Water of Darling Harbour. Together with all buildings, ways, waters, watercourses, lights, casements, liberties, profits, privileges, and all other rights, members, and appurtenances, to the said land, belonging or appertaining, which said land and hereditaments were conveyed and assured unto and the use of the said William Salmon Deloitte, Esq., his heirs and assigns, by Indenture of lease and release, bearing date respectively the first and second days of January, One thousand eight hundred and forty, and made between William Gortwick Gard and Mary his wife, of the one part, and the said William Salmon Deloitte, Esq., of the other part.
Terms and Conditions will be declared at the time of sale. 5798

POSTPONED from THURSDAY, the 19th, to MONDAY, the 30th instant.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. H. MOORE, OF THE SURRY HILLS, GENTLEMAN.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at his Rooms, George-street, at Twelve o'clock precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
Four hundred acres of Land at Mandemar, near Berrima, county of Camden
Four hundred and thirty acres of Land at Moogorad, near Berrima, county of Camden
Two hundred acres of Land at Corraghibilly, near Berrima, county of Camden
Two-thirds interest in an allotment at Liverpool
Two town allotments, Argyle and O'Connell streets, Parramatta
Two town allotments at Berrima
One-third acre at Surry Hills, cost £600
MORTGAGES IN FAVOUR OF INSOLVENT.
Mortgage on ground in Sussex-street for £580, and interest at ten per cent. per annum
Mortgage on ground in Sussex-street for £660, and interest at ten per cent.
Mortgage on a cottage in Liverpool for £448, and interest at twelve and a-half per cent.
SHARES.
One hundred and thirty-four Shares in the Union Assurance Company, £6 per Share paid up
Twenty-five Shares Australian Marine Assurance Company, £20 paid up
LIFE INTEREST.
An interest during the life of Mr. W. H. Moore, in Bank of England Funds, £80 to £100 per annum
ALSO,
One hundred head of Horned Cattle, (more or less) at Maneroo.
Terms at Sale. 5032

EXCELLENT FAMILY RESIDENCE, AND 29 ACRES, 2 ROODS, AND 24 PERCHES, OF LAND, AT BLACK TOWN, ROOTY-HILL, KNOWN AS THE EPPING ESTATE.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the executors,
Twenty-nine acres two roods and twenty-four perches, county of Cumberland, parish of Rooty Hill, fenced and divided into paddocks, upon which is erected, and now standing thereon, a substantially built house, containing on the ground floor, drawing and dining and four bedrooms. First floor—three bed-rooms and large store, detached kitchen, stable, and coach-house, an excellent garden (upwards of an acre) well stocked with fruit trees, and enclosed with a substantial twelve feet close fence.
N. B.—A never failing supply of good water.
Terms, 20 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue of the purchase money by approved bills at 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest added at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Security upon the property if required. 4725

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MARK LAST, OF THE ALBION WHARF, SUSSEX-STREET.
By order of the Provisional Trustee.
W. PRICE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, on the premises of the above insolvent,
A Wooden Office
Two Tables and Chairs
One Dray
One Cart
One Horse and Harness.
Also, a quantity of Cedar and Rosewood. 788

NO TAXES.
ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, WITH A BRICK BUILT HOUSE, ON THE BISHOPGATE ESTATE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, at Eleven o'clock,
An Allotment of Land, being lot No. 4 of section No. 3, of the Bishopgate Estate, having a frontage to Franklin-place of 42 feet 8 inches, and a depth of 107 feet 11 inches, with brick-built cottage standing thereon, the whole being fenced in; and allotment No. 3 of section No. 4, with frontage to Greek-street of 33 feet, with a depth of 88 feet 2 inches.
Terms at sale. 5815

ELEGANT LONDON-BUILT CARRIAGE, WITH A PAIR OF HANDSOME HORSES, BRED BY W. LAWSON, ESQ., M. C.
MR. LYONS will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
An elegant London-built Phaeton and Harness and a pair of handsome Carriage Horses, of the celebrated "Baron" breed, fit for saddle, single, and double harness.
Terms at sale. 5769

DEALS, BROWN STOUT, EAST INDIA BEER, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, IRON, FIRE BRICKS, CIDER, PRESERVES, PORK, SUGAR, TURPENTINE, WHITING, AND IRISH BUTTER.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Robert How and Co., George-street North, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Eleven 3 inch deals, 21 feet each
Eleven 1½ inch ditto, 13 to 21 feet each
Eight 1¼ inch ditto, 12 feet each
Twenty hogsheads double brown stout
Fifty ditto East India beer
Thirty-five barrels bottled ditto, 3 10-12 dozen each
Sixty-seven ditto ditto, 3 10-12 ditto ditto
Five ditto ditto, 3 8 12 ditto ditto
Thirty-seven tons pig iron
Seven thousand fire bricks
Thirty-one casks Devonshire cider
Forty-four cases preserves, consisting of marmalade, jams and jellies, &c.
Six barrels Irish pork
Eighteen tierces beef
Six hogsheads loaf sugar
Forty-nine cans turpentine
Thirty tierces whiting
Seventy-five firkins Irish butter.
Terms at sale. 5888

BATHURST.
TO STAND THIS SEASON, at the Owner's Residence, Coach and Horses Inn, Kelso,
YOUNG ZHOREB,
Three years old, fifteen and a half hands high, iron-grey—black points.
PEDIGREE.
Sire, Zhoreb; dam, a Hector mare; by Steeltrap; grandsire, Old Emigrant; grandam, Gohanna, imported by Captain Macarthur.

TERMS.	£	s.	d.
Single mare	2	5	0
Two or more, each.........	2	0	0

Groomage included
Young Zhoreb will travel ten miles round Bathurst, if required.
All payments to be made on or before the 1st January, 1844. JAMES HOWARD.
Kelso, September 23. 4482

YOUNG LIBERATOR.
THIS beautiful half-bred Horse will stand this season at Campbellfield, near Campbelltown. Young Liberator is a beautiful dark brown with black points, standing fifteen and a half hands high; sire Old Liberator by Bolivar, dam by Lorina, grandam by Old Whiskey out of Hoity-toity; Bolivar was bred by Lord Clarendon, was got by Vampire out of a Justice Mare by Pot-8-o's, Pot-8-o's by Eclipse. Young Liberator will be turned into a good Grass Paddock with the mares.
Terms, 35s. single mares; more than one from the same owner, 30s. Apply to Mr. Durop, at Campbellfield; or, to the Proprietor at Liverpool. No risk incurred.
5209 SAMUEL D. GORDON.

TO STAND, AT LOCHINVAR,
NEAR MAITLAND,
ROLLO, got by the imported Arabian horse Satellite, out of a three-quarter bred Government mare.
Terms, £3 3s., with the run of a paddock till stinted, without responsibility; £2 5s. for services only.
THE IMPORTED BULLS
NOBLE and PRINCE WILLIAM, (Durhams).
Terms, £3, with the use of a paddock, and attendance, without responsibility; £2 for services only.
SAM WELLER, (Aberdeenshire).
Terms, £2, with the use of a paddock, and attendance, without responsibility; £1 for services only.
Stock after the bulls can be seen at Lochinvar.
JAMES F. BEATTIE.
Lochinvar, August 14. 2329

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE "SEAGRAVE"
WILL stand during the ensuing Season at James Glennie's, Esq., Dulwich, Falbrook

TERMS:	£	s.	
Single mare..........	3	10	
Two mares	3	0	each.
Three or more..........	2	10	each.

Seagrave was got by Old Seagrave, his dam half-sister to Tawny by Sir Peter, her dam Jemima by Satellite out of Waxy's dam Herod.
Seagrave is a dark brown, without white, and stands fifteen hands two inches, with bone and substance to carry fourteen stone to hounds. Of his stock in England eleven have proved winners of trotting matches, and several winners of plates. His foals of last year may be seen at Belford, on application to the undersigned.
1814 R. B. DAWSON.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at the Proprietors, the thoroughbred Imported Horse
COLONEL,
Is a dark chestnut, stands fifteen hands three inches high; got by the Colonel out of Jessie, by Velocipede out of a Juniper mare by Blacklock or Sultan. The Colonel was the best Horse of his year, running a dead heat for the Derby, afterwards winning the great St. Leger, at Doncaster, and was afterwards sold for £3000 Guineas.
Terms.—Three pounds and three shillings for a single mare; an allowance made for more than one mare from the one person. Also, five shillings gromage for each mare.
All payments to be made on or before the 1st January, 1844.
JAMES BADGERY.
Woodbine Cottage,
South Creek, October 9. 5217

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Hyndes's Meadow, and travel over Cook's River, through Spark's Town, and to be seen at the Proprietor's stables, Blackwattle Swamp, Sydney,
LITTLE WONDER.
Bred by the late Mr. James Oatley, of Snugburrer; is a beautiful dark bay, with black points; got by the imported horse Emigrant, dam by Whisker, grandam by Skeleton, great-grandam by Camerton, great-great-grandam by Old Hector; aged five years standing; fifteen hands one inch high.
Terms—For each mare, £1 10s.
THOMAS MAY.
Parramatta-street, Sydney, Oct. 20. 5561

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

For Launceston and Hobart Town, yesterday, the ship *Hydrabad*, Captain Robertson, with sundries. Passengers—Captain Sundgrass, Ensign Lloyd, and Lieutenant Clyde, 96th Regiment; Dr. Meiklham, 51st Regiment; Lieutenant Rutledge, 17th Regiment; Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Clyde; 107 rank and file of the 51st Regiment, seven women, and nine children; 241 rank and file of 96th Regiment, nine women and nine children.

For Hobart Town, the same day, the brig *Amelia*, Captain Macdougall, with cattle and sheep. Passengers—Mr. C. Morrison; steerage—Mr R. Butler.

For Hobart Town, the same day, the schooner *Mary Ann*, Captain Williams, with cedar, &c. Passengers—Mr. E. Cohen, Mr. S. Walker, Mr. H. Sutton, and Mr. W. Dalton.

For Launceston, the same day, the schooner *Sylphe*, Captain Luten, with cedar, &c. Passenger—Mr. R. H. S. Bentley.

IMPORTS.

October 26.—*Ituna*, brig, 221 tons, Sanderson, master, from London: 30 casks brandy, 100 cases Geneva, 80 casks bottled beer, 66 bundles hoops, 200 boxes soap, 50 hogsheads beer, 667 bags salt, 6 cases copper, 5 kegs nails, 50 cases linseed oil, 2 casks white lead, 3 casks black paint, 36 coils cordage, 50 firkins butter, 60 boxes, 3 casks, 20 barrels, 16 bales, 30 cases mustard, 10 barrels raisins, 4 caroteels currants, 10 pockets hops, 25 quarter-casks Marsala wine, 10 barrels, R. Campbell and Co.; 5 tierces tobacco, 60 boxes tin plates, 5 bales, 14 cases, 70 casks rum, Lamb and Parbury; 1 case, 1 cask, G. J. Everett; 10 barrels raisins, 5 caroteels currants, Ramsay, Young, and Co.; 6 bales, Eccleston and Hirst; 45 cases, 9 bales, D. Jones and Co.; 2 casks, 3 cases, 4 casks zinc, L. Iredale; 2 hogsheads, O. Bloxsome; 4 bales haberdashery, 9 casks ironmongery, 6 cases ribbons, 2 barrels pitch, W. Wyatt; 1 cask, H. W. Parker; 11 cases, Benjamin and Moses; 1 case, J. Walker; 4 cases, 15 bundles steel, 6 casks flint glass, 1 case, 4 bales paper, 15 cases window glass, Swain, Webb, and Co.; 13 cases, 1 trunk, J. Solomon; 16 cases oilmen's stores, 4 cases, R. M. Robey; 3 cases, 1 case corahs, 15 cases silks, 1 bale, 14 cases flannels, Ray and Glaister; 1 case plate glass, 1 case cabinet-ware, D. and J. Dickson; 1 case haberdashery, ——King; 14 barrels blacking, T. and M. Woolley; 14 bales, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 1 case apparel, 2 cases Spanish wine, T. Pritchard; 1 case, W. C. Botts; 25 cases, J. Rickards; 1 case, Justice Stephen; 7 cases, Gwynne and Fowles; 8 trunks, Thompson and Sons; 1 case, W. Morris; 4 packages, 1 box, Ashford and Daniels; 1 case haberdashery, T. Ray; 10 cases linens, Campbell and Co.; 3 packages containing embroidery, books, spirits, &c., 2 cases books, 1 case paper, Dr. Polding; 2 cases eau de Cologne, 1 case, T. Smith and Co.; 132 cases paper books, Officer administering the Government; 11 cases, 1 trunk, J. Simmons; 4 cases, Thomson and Sons; 11 cases, S. Folk: 17 cases stationery, Government Store; 11 cases, 4 bales, 2 trunks, Order.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The following are extracts from the *Journal des Debats*, for May.—

Havre, May 8: Two merchant vessels had been taken up at Bourdeaux, to carry reinforcements of troops to the Marquesas.

Toulon, May 9: The frigate *L'Uranie*, commanded by Captain Brunt, Governor of the Marquesas, sailed from Toulon on the 4th May—(she carries the Bishop of Amatha and a number of missionaries to these islands).

Toulon, May 9: The corvette *La Danaé*, which had sailed from Brest, for the Marquesas, touched at Sainte Cros de Teneriffe, and proceeded to her destination.

Brest, May 18: The frigates *La Charte* and *La Sirene* are being fitted out for the South Seas.

May 1: The steam frigate *Le Phaeton* has sailed for the Marquesas—among the passengers are several missionary priests intended for the South Sea Islands.

The brig *Louisa*, whilst working out at the Heads yesterday, came in contact with the *Amelia*, also working out at the time. The former carried away her jib-boom and damaged her cutwater, which obliged her to return to be repaired; she will be detained two or three days in consequence.

The *Hereford* has been taken up to proceed to Launceston to load for London.

The *Gilmore* will sail to-day for Western Port and Port Phillip, to take in cargo for London.

The *Ann* will not finish loading until this evening, but is expected to sail about the middle of next week for London.

TO CORRESPONDKNTS.

The letter of G. would not benefit the cause he wishes to advocate. The same remark applies to that of the Citizen of Bourke Ward.

DIARY,

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

October.		SUN, rises | sets.	MOON, morn | even.
28	SATURDAY	5 25 | 6 35	1 12 30 | 1 54
29	SUNDAY	5 24 | 6 36	1 18 | 1 42

First Quarter, Oct. 30, 47 m. past 12, noon.

The Sydney Morning Herald

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

POST OFFICE COMMUNICATION.

The time for entering into the annual contracts for carrying the mails having arrived, we think it right to express our admiration of the manner in which this service has been performed during the present year. So far as we have had opportunities of knowing, and our correspondence is pretty extensive, the mails have arrived and been delivered in Sydney with a regularity which shows that the arrangements of the Post Office department have been made with considerable skill, and been carried out by the contractors with great industry and perseverance. The regularity with which the Port Phillip mail has been conveyed has attracted attention both in Sydney and Melbourne, and Mr. Kemp and Mr. Raymond are, we understand, equally pleased with the manner in which the service has been performed; indeed considering the state of the roads, the distance to be traversed, and the difficulties to be overcome, it is surprising that the mail should have been delivered with the punctuality which has characterised it. In taking the tenders for conveying the mail, into consideration, we hope that the board will remember that it will be much better to give a few pounds extra to those who have shown that they can perform the duty, rather than entrust it to persons who have not had experience in the service.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have given a few extracts from Van Diemen's Land papers, recently received, in the fourth page of this morning's *Herald*. It will be seen that Sir E. Wilmot is acting in a manner that is likely to render him exceedingly popular, and at the same time to be beneficial to the public. In consequence of the intelligence received from New Zealand, a hundred soldiers had been sent from Hobart Town to Nelson, to assist in protecting the European inhabitants.

The fourth page of this morning's *Herald* contains: Shipping Intelligence—List of Ships in Harbour; Colonial Whalers at Sea; and Vessels laid on for Sydney. Sydney Markets. News from the Interior—Windsor. Original Correspondence—The Paper Currency, No. III. Van Diemen's Land Extracts—Agricultural Association; An Act to amend the Law affecting transported Convicts with respect to Pardons and Tickets of Leave; Port Arthur, Prison Discipline; the *Mandarin*. Sydney Prize Current.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour—half-past three o'clock.

POSTAGE REFORM.

Dr. LANG presented the Report of the Committee of the Council appointed to enquire into matters connected with the system on which the Post Office Department was now carried on, and the propositions brought before the House in a series of resolutions referred to the said Committee.

The Report was received and ordered to be printed, together with the evidence taken by the Committee.

WINDSOR POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Mr. BOWMAN presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the police district of Windsor; the number of the petitioners was four hundred and ninety; the petitioners expressed their regret that the House should have come to the vote which was passed on a recent night, by which the district would be deprived of its police magistrate, and prayed that the Council would reconsider that vote, in order that the district might not be subjected to the injury which the petitioners considered must accrue if that vote was carried into effect. And the petitioners considered it of so much importance to the welfare and good order of the district that the office of Police Magistrate should be continued, that they were willing, notwithstanding the resolution lately come to by the Council, that in consequence of the general distress in the country districts, the expenses of police for 1844 should be defrayed out of the general revenue, and notwithstanding that the petitioners were suffering as severely as any portion of the community at large, from the general existing depression, to defray such portion of the salary of Police Magistrate as the Council might think fit, in order that that office might not be done away with. As he had before said, the petition was signed by four hundred and ninety persons, and as he intended to bring the matter fully before the Council on a future day, he should not now enter further into it, but should move that the petition be read.

Mr. THERRY seconded the motion.

The petition was read and ordered to be received.

Mr. BOWMAN gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move that the petition be taken into consideration by the house.

Mr. THERRY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Pitt Town, Wilberforce, and other persons in the police district of Windsor, the prayer of which was the same as that contained in the petition presented by the honorable member for the Cumberland Boroughs. There were attached to the petition nearly *four hundred signatures*,—signatures not the same as attached to the other petition; and when the House recollected that it was only a few evenings since the resolution to which the petitioners referred had been adopted in Committee by the House, and consequently that very little time had been allowed for the getting up of this petition, this number of signatures would afford convincing proof that in the opinion of the inhabitants of the district, a Police Magistrate was indispensably necessary. The petitioners respectfully but firmly protested against the resolution which had been come to by the House in Committee, and complained that that resolution had been come to without making that inquiry which it was due to the interests of the petitioners and of the district to make; and in proof of their sincerity, the petitioners offered, as did those in the petition presented by the honorable member for the Cumberland Boroughs, to pay such portion of the salary of the Police Magistrate as the Council might think fit to require them. He would mention that the list of signatures contained the names of all the principal freeholders and householders in that part of the country from which the petition came; and he would move that the petition be read.

The motion having been seconded, the petition was read and ordered to be received.

Mr. THERRY gave notice that he should move that the petition be taken into consideration at the same time as that presented by Mr. Bowman.

INSOLVENT LAW.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A messenger from His Excellency the Governor was announced, and Mr. Private-Secretary Parker was introduced, and delivered his Message to the Speaker, who communicated the Message to the House as follows:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, on presenting to them the draft of an Act to amend an "Act for giving relief to insolvent persons, and providing for the due collection, administration, and distribution of Insolvent Estates, within the Colony of New South Wales."

Gentlemen,—I herewith submit to your consideration the Draft of an Act which has been prepared, in order to carry into effect the amendments in the Insolvent Debtors Act, which have been suggested by Her Majesty's Government.

An Extract from the Despatch, containing the suggestions conveyed to me by the Secretary of State, was laid before the Council on the 18th August last, and has been printed by your order.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice, that he should, on Tuesday next, move that the Governor's Message be taken into consideration.

THE GOVERNOR'S EXPLANATORY MESSAGE.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that in pursuance of notice of motion, he would now move that the Message of His Excellency the Governor, sent down to the House on the 19th instant, be taken into consideration. He believed that the proper course of proceeding would be, to have the Message read at length by the clerk.

The Message was read at length (as published in the *Herald* of Friday, October 20th).

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that in moving that the House take into its consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor which had just been read for a second time to them, he must say that he considered that a task had been cast upon him which ought not to have been thrown upon him or any other member of the House similarly situated. He did think that the House, and the head of the Executive Government of this colony, had been treated in an unseemly and uncourteous manner,—that it was highly indecorous on the part of the officer who brought the message down to the House to leave it on the table of the House in the manner he did, without making any proposition in regard to it. This message had been cast in fact on the waters of the House, to sink or swim, as chance or the will of members would have it, and if he or some other member had not felt that it was due to the government, that it was only courteous to the head of the government, to bring the message under the consideration of the House, it might have sunk or rather have remained unregarded, unnoticed—amongst the mass of papers which already covered the table of the house. He must protest however against the course which he had been compelled to pursue in this matter being drawn into a precedent on future occasions, and he must insist hereafter that there was a pressing and irresistible necessity, that the officer bringing down such messages to this House should append to them some proposition or propositions on which the opinions of the House might be taken, in order that such messages might not become mere nullities on their records. Having said thus much as to the manner in which this message had been treated, and the reasons which had induced him to bring it forward now, he would proceed to the consideration of the message itself; premising that so far as he could collect the meaning of the message from the document itself, he saw nothing whatever in it to induce the Council to change the opinion which they had expressed in their resolution, or any reason whatever for receding from that resolution. The resolution he alluded to, as the Council would recollect, was—"That in the opinion of this Committee," (being a committee of the whole Council), and afterwards affirmed by the Council) "that if it be called upon to vote more for any particular service than is appropriated in the Schedules to the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76, it has, and ought to have, the power to fix the amount to be appropriated to every detail of such service, except such as may be specifically provided for in such schedule." This was the resolution which had been adopted by the Committee, afterwards affirmed by the Council, and then presented to His Excellency the Governor in the form of an address; and in consequence of this resolution, His Excellency had deemed it necessary to send down this Message, now under consideration. The first argument which His Excellency opposed, in his Message, to the course adopted by the Council, was an extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, bearing date 9th March, 1843, which was thus:—"I have to point out, in case the event of the contingent and miscellaneous expenses connected with the administration of justice, at any time exceeding the amount apportioned to that purpose in schedule A. in the above-mentioned Act, it will be necessary for you to make application to the local Legislature for any requisite provision to defray the excess"—(in this extract the Governor founded his Message, but he (Mr. Wentworth) was at a loss to perceive anything in this extract which militated against the former Message on finance, communicated by His Excellency on the 23rd August, or against the resolution which had been adopted by a large majority of the House, acting in accordance wit that previous Message. The Governor had, in fact, done what he was directed to do in this very extract, he had applied to this House for the excess over the sum appropriated by the schedules, and from anything that appeared in this extract, the Governor might, for aught the House could know, have followed in his financial minute of 23d August, the precise course chalked out by the Secretary of State in the whole of the despatch, which despatch, however, save and except this extract, His Excellency had thought proper to keep to himself. And nothing doubting that His Excellency the Governor had pursued the course chalked out for him by the Secretary of State, this House had pursued the course recommended in the Governor's financial minute of 23rd August, which the Governor, by this message, wished to set aside altogether. As he had before said, he saw nothing whatever in this last message which should induce the Council to deviate from their previous procedure; and this extract from a despatch on which the Governor appeared to have founded his message,—the only document which the Governor was pleased to present to them, the substratum of all his arguments completely failed, and nothing whatever was shown which should induce the Council to alter its previous resolution, or to justify the arguments put forth in this second message. It must be clear to every one, and the Governor himself admitted it in this message, that the course suggested in this message was altogether opposed to that suggested in the message of 23rd August, on which the whole procedure of the House was based up to the time that the semi-official intimation was given that this course was no longer approved by the Government. And even in this message the Governor to a certain extent put forth the same doctrines as in the previous message. He said, "considering however that it undoubtedly rested with the Council to give or withhold the whole or any portion of such excess, I deemed it proper to lay the whole Estimates for the Administration of Justice before you, for it seemed to me impossible for the Council to exercise a right discretion in giving or withholding the excess without knowing how it was proposed to expend the sum granted to the Government by schedule A." And what had occurred to alter this opinion? If it was necessary that the whole Estimates should be submitted to the Council in order that they might be able to exercise a right discretion, then why should it now be withdrawn from them? Why should the Council be told that the suggestions of His Excellency, by which they had been guided, were confined to apply to the whole of the Estimates? There was nothing in the despatch which went to the effect that they must vote some particular salaries, and that they might cut down others. And His Excellency went on to say—"And it was in this view of the subject that I stated in my message to the Council of the 23rd August last, that the Council having to make good an indispensable supplement, has, for all practical purposes as much control over the expenditure, on account of the whole of the services enumerated in these schedules, as it would have had though these schedules had not formed part of the Act." Nothing could possibly be more explicit than this, the estimates were placed wholly under the control of the Council, as much as if the schedules had never been appended to the Act of Parliament. If the Council was not to have the control which it had exercised, what was the meaning of "practical control?" Or, he would ask, what control (even theoretical) would the Council have, if they were to pursue the course suggested in this last Message? The Governor told them now, in his second Message, that they were not to touch certain salaries, because those salaries had been guaranteed by the Home Government; but the question for the Council to decide was, whether they would be guided to the end by the Financial Message of His Excellency, which he had first presented to them, and on which they had hitherto acted, or whether they would throw that Message overboard altogether, and alter their course to meet the views expressed in this second message. In fact, this message was a perfect recantation of the former one, and the Council must take the one or the other for its guide. The surrender of the control over the Estimates, made by the Message of 23rd August, was *ipse facto* repealed by this Message, and all the proceedings of the House in which they had been guided by that message, if they paid attention to the rules which were laid down in the message now under consideration. And not only was full control given to the House over the Estimates by his Excellency's previous message, and the House consequently just fied in the course which had been pursued, but in numerous instances, while the items in these schedules were under consideration, the Colonial Secretary, the responsible officer of the Government, had courted enquiry, not only as to his own department, but as to every other department, and had proffered witnesses out of number, in order that the House might be fully informed on every item before it came to a vote. More than this the Colonial Secretary had sat in the House while the Committee of the whole House had swept away whole departments, and he had made no protest; and on one memorable occasion, when it was proposed to reduce the salary of an honorable member, the Collector of Customs, who wished to insist that his salary was secured under peculiar guarantee by the Lords of the Treasury, and intimated in pretty plain terms what he would do if the Council refused to vote his salary, which he considered, to use the words of the honorable member for Cumberland Boroughs, an Imperial salary, perhaps the only one in the whole colony. Fortunately for the honorable member, notwithstanding the advice of the *quasi* lawyers which he had received the House did not reduce his salary: on that occasion the Colonial Secretary was foremost in repudiating the doctrine advanced that this Council had no control over their salaries, and denied that the Government would sanction any such line of conduct as that proposed by the honorable member. As he had before said up to the period at which the Council received the semi-official intimation that the course they were pursuing was no longer agreeable to the Government, they had gone on in accordance with the suggestions contained in the financial message of 23rd August, and he thought that it was altogether unprecedented in the history of the British Parliament, or of Colonial Legislatures, that they should be told that, in acting as they had done, they had been in error: and still more strange, he thought that this message should have been left to sink or swim, as he had before said, as chance directed. He would now direct the attention of the Council to the justification which the Governor himself offered. The Governor said, "When I wrote the foregoing remarks, it certainly was not within my contemplation that any desire would exist on the part of the Council to reduce the salaries of officers, who, holding their appointments from Her Majesty, naturally considered their salaries to be guaranteed to them by Her Majesty's Government; and of whom many were induced to come to this colony by promises held out to them in England." Now it was impossible for him or for the House to know what mental reservations His Excellency made when he sent the first message down to the House, but if His Excellency did make mental reservations to the extent which would appear from this second message, he, Mr. Wentworth, must say that the House had been most unfairly, most uncandidly dealt with, and any mischief which might arise from the House having acted on the suggestions of the Governor's first minute, must rest at the door of the Governor and his advisers, and not at that of this Council. The House had a right to complain of such a want of candour, and these mental reservations, as they appeared to have been, were derogatory to the head of the government of this colony. And that government could not com-

plain, if this Council, having acted up to the spirit and letter of the Financial Minute first presented by the Governor, should now refuse to recede from the resolutions which it had come to. Such inconsistency might perhaps become the head of the Government of this colony, but it would ill assort with the dignity of this House to be a party to it; the Council was not a weather-cock to be blown about by every breeze—and having determined on a certain course of action, that course dictated too in the Governor's Financial Minute, they should not swerve from that course. And now with reference to the last paragraph which he had read from His Excellency's minute—His Excellency, most extraordinary as it might appear, had no where asserted that the salaries of any officers were guaranteed by Her Majesty's Government; all that the Governor said was that the officers considered that their salaries were guaranteed; he had no doubt that the officers themselves were glad to consider so, but he thought that His Excellency might have favoured the Council with his own opinion on the subject. He would state, however, that so far as he believed these officers were perfectly justified by the conduct of the Home Government in considering their salaries guaranteed, for of late years every thing in the shape of patronage in the colonies had been so closely watched by the Home Government, that it was, he understood, a standing rule that all appointments, the salaries attached to which exceeded £200 per annum, were to be made provisionally only, and that the final appointment was to be made by her Majesty. Consequently if this newly mooted doctrine was to be carried out, there would be very few salaries indeed which the Council could touch, and the sooner members returned to their own estates the better, for they would be able to do little or no good for the country, while he was sure many of them were doing themselves an injury, neglecting their own affairs, to remain in the Council to guard the interests of the country. In this particular estimate to which the minute referred there was no less a sum, according to the Colonial Secretary, than £10,000 for salaries, which the Council had no power whatever to touch, according to this Message. The question to decide then was, whether the Council had or had not power to interfere? No doubt the Governor and those who were bound to support the doctrines set forth in this Message would rely upon the 37th clause of the Act; but he would show that this clause should not be taken alone: and more, that in the very next clause (the 38th) the Act of Parliament had pointed out a mode in which this Council might touch the highest salaries, those even of the Governor and the Judges, and the Superintendent of Port Phillip: true, that no alteration was to be made without Her Majesty's sanction first obtained: but if it had not been intended that the Council should have any control over the minor salaries, why the power to affect the salaries of the highest functionaries in the colony would not have been conceded. He would admit that if the Government confined the expenditure to the amount provided by the various schedules, then the Government had an indisputable right to dispose of those sums in any way they pleased; but if they wanted more money than the schedules provided, the Council was entitled to have the whole control of the expenditure. As he had before said, the power of the Council to deal with all salaries was fully recognised in the 38th clause of the Act of Parliament, which was altogether opposed to the doctrine now attempted to be laid down, that these were salaries which the Council had no right to interfere with. Would any one say that the Act intended that they might touch the salaries of the Judges, but that they must not touch those of the clerks who happened to receive above £200 a year? —that they might lop off from the salary of the Governor, but that they must not touch the salary of a Government clerk who received £250 or £300 a year? The law was against the conclusions attempted to be drawn by the Governor; the law required, with regard to the salaries of the Governor, and Judges, and Superintendent, that certain formalities should be observed—that their salaries should not be reduced, except by an Act of the Council, which Act must receive the Royal sanction; but with reference to other salaries, these formalities were dispensed with, and the Act left the Council to deal with them at discretion. The proposition contained in the Governor's message was, in effect, that this Council could take measures to reduce the salaries of the Governor and of the Judges, but that it could not touch other salaries, because they were guaranteed by the home Government. He considered the proposition too monstrous to require argument to confute it. The Council had adopted a line of conduct founded on His Excellency's first message; in carrying out their views, they had adopted a resolution in perfect accordance with the suggestions contained in that message: and, he would ask, was the Council to recede from that resolution, because His Excellency had chosen to send them a second message—because some mischievous adviser, some would-be-lawyer, had been advising the Governor that he had committed an error in his first message? He must declare that, in his opinion, the House would be wanting in all that was due to itself if it did recede from its resolution, adopted after solemn debate, and warranted to the fullest extent by the financial minute of the Governor, and by the Act of Parliament by which the Council was constituted. Having said thus much as to the resolution adopted by the Council, he would now proceed to some observations on other portions of the Governor's message, which did appear to him to be highly objectionable. He sincerely regretted that the portion of the message to which he had now to direct attention should have appeared at all, but it had, and it contained most objectionable matter, which he considered it the duty of the House to notice. The paragraph to which he would first call attention was this—"I unfeignedly regret that I cannot go with the Council to the full extent of their resolution, because were I to do so, I should acknowledge a right to exist on the part of the Council to reduce the salaries of the law officers of the Crown even to the extent which has been proposed, of one half of the present amount, a right which I cannot acknowledge, so long as I consider the faith of Her Majesty's Government to be pledged to those salaries, and the means of maintaining that faith to have been placed within Her Majesty's power by the Parliament of Great Britain." Now in this paragraph an allusion was made to what had passed during a debate in this House, and the allusion was incorrect, for, the proposal made by the honorable member for Durham, to reduce the salary of the Attorney-General one half, was not an unqualified proposal, but it was made on the supposition that the duties of that office would be reduced also, and that the duties of a grand jury, which he now performed, would be transferred to a grand jury, properly so called; and consequently it was proposed that a *pro rata* reduction should be made in his salary also. Thus, then, he had shown that the allusion was altogether incorrect; but what he most complained of, and what the House had a right and ought to complain of was, that any allusion at all should have been to any thing which had passed during any debate in this House. The Governor had no right to make any allusion to any thing that passed, unless it was communicated officially to him at the desire of the House; and the Executive Government had no right to know what was going on in the House, further than the House thought fit to communicate. If such a course were pursued there would be an end to the freedom of debate, and the House might expect on its rising, after any debate in which members had not exactly met the views of the Governor, to receive a message explanatory, as it was termed; and when messages did put the next step would be, that the Governor would walk down to the House, like Charles the First, and take the chair, and call out for the refractory members, and commit them to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms or a file of musketeers. Such an interference with the constitutional privileges of the representatives of the people, as was here attempted to be opposed, was intolerable, and the House would be guilty of a scandalous dereliction of duty if they did not at once repudiate such interference on the part of the Executive. He would not dwell longer on this portion of the message, as he thought that honorable members would perceive the dangers which would attend such a proceeding, if now, when attempted for the first time, it was allowed to pass unnoticed. The message concluded with a string of propositions which he, Mr. Wentworth, contended were utterly untenable; and first, the Governor obliged the Council with his version of the meaning of the Act of Parliament in the following terms "Upon the most mature consideration I can give to the [illegible] it seems to me that the Imperial Parliament must have adopted the schedules A and B, appended to the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76, for the following purposes: First, to secure the Local Government the means of subsistence (though of bare subsistence only) in the event of any temporary difference between the Legislative and Executive authorities, requiring the intervention of Her Majesty or of the Imperial Parliament. And secondly, to secure, at all times to the principal officers of the Executive government, and also to those engaged in the administration of justice, such salaries and allowances as Her Majesty may think fit to assign to them." And His Excellency went on to say, "The Schedules do not appear to me intended to provide for the whole expenses of the department named in them: for if such were the case, they would require frequent, may almost yearly, revision. If fixed with reference to what might be considered necessary for 1844, they might be insufficient for 1850; if fixed with reference for what may be required for 1850, they might have been too large for 1844. The provision made by the Schedules is sufficiently large to prevent the failure of a Supply Bill being followed of necessity by an entire stoppage of the functions of Government, and by the closing of the courts of justice." There could be no doubt that the object of the home Government was, as had in other words been described by the Governor, to prevent the occurrences here which had taken place in Canada; and he would say, also, that, so far as his own feelings went, he considered that the schedules were sufficiently large without any addition by this Council: and he was happy that he was borne out by the admission of His Excellency that these schedules would provide "sufficient" to administer the Government. He was glad, too, to hear the admission, because the Council and the country would be satisfied, if this Message should lead to the collision between the Executive Government and the Council which some parties apprehended, that a sufficient sum was placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to administer the affairs of the colony. And, notwithstanding that the Governor talked of an "indispensible supplement" to these schedules, he thought this Message sufficient evidence that such supplement might be dispensed with, that the Government was in no way embarrassed, and that this Message was sent down by way of intimidation more than anything else, to see how far the Government could go, and to ascertain whether in future the Executive would not be able to ride rough shod over the representatives of the people, without their opposing the slightest resistance, and whether having this civil list of £81,000 at their disposal, they could not get the whole of the colonial revenue into their hands. Another proposition at the end of this message was, in his opinion as objectionable as any part that he had before alluded to. The Governor said, "The Parliament seems to me to have been aware that the Government of a colony cannot be kept in a state of even tolerable efficiency unless funds be provided out of which the salaries of its chief officers may be guaranteed to them by Her Majesty. The chief officers of a Colonial Government are placed in circumstances very different from those in which persons stand who occupy corresponding situations in England; not only because the latter are generally men of independent fortune, but also because the object of their political opponents is different—those opponents seeking in general not to reduce to the lowest possible amount the emoluments of office, but to get possession of office and power for themselves." He must say that he thought these remarks highly improper and indecent. The Governor intimated that there was an opposition in this House; he was not aware of any opposition, on the contrary, he believed that but one principle had as yet regulated the proceedings of the House, and that was to do as much good as possible for the country; and he was sure that there was not a member in the house who wished to impair the efficiency of the government or throw any impediment in the way of the administration of justice. It would not be the government that would suffer if that government was weak, if the courts of justice were closed, if the police were inefficient, but the colonists, whose safety in life and property would be endangered. He repudiated the proposition altogether that there was any opposition to the Government in this House. The Governor however, pursued the same train of argument in another paragraph, which concluded in these words, "But a party (and there will always be a party) opposed to the government of the colony, having no such hopes or prospects before them, will not in an equal degree be restrained from rendering the Government inefficient, or reducing the emoluments of office below the rates at which they might be willing themselves to devote their time and talents to the public." He, Mr Wentworth was ready to admit that up to this time all the good things of this colony had been parcelled out at home; that strangers from over the water had been sent out here to places and salaries, but he thought that the time was not far distant when the highest offices would be opened to those belonging to the colony; and on this matter as in others His Excellency might have given some information to the Council if he had extracted some portions of the Report of the Earl of Durham on the affairs of Canada, from which his Excellency had culled and selected so many paragraphs for the edification of the House. He would read the two passages from this Report, which would show that, if the opinions of Lord Durham, which His Excellency had adopted, and which the home Government had acted upon, were carried out to their full extent, the case of the colonists, as to office, was not so hopeless. [The honorable member read extracts from Lord Durham's Report, pp. 100—102.] The honorable member concluded by saying, that he thought he had shown sufficient reason why the House should not in any way recede from its previous resolution, or abandon the course which it had followed; which course was in accordance with the Financial Message of 23rd August, which was sent down to the Council for their guidance, and justified by the Act of Parliament; and in order to give effect to the opinions he had expressed in his observations on this second Message, he should now move, that the House do adopt the following resolutions:—

(1) "That the Council—having had under their consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor, dated the 19th instant, respecting the estimates of the expenses attendant on the administration of Justice during the year 1845, and referring to those portions of that message which relates to the proceedings of a Committee of the whole Council, and to supposed desires of that Committee, and to propositions assumed to have been made to it—cannot avoid the expression of its deep regret, that His Excellency the Governor should have been led into allusions, to matters not officially communicated to His Excellency, and which, in the opinion of this Council, are at once irregular and inconsistent with that perfect freedom of debate which is the inherent privilege of every branch of a free legislature."

(2.) "That while this Council feels thus called upon distinctly to notice this irregularity, and the manifest inconvenience thereof, it, at the same time, feels persuaded that these, its necessary and unconstitutional tendencies, had escaped His Excellency's attention, at the time this portion of His Excellency's Message was framed."

(3.) "That with regard to so much of His Excellency's Message as assumes that the Chief Officers of a Colonial Government may not be so generally men of independent fortune as persons who occupy corresponding situations in England; that the opponents of a Government in England seek, in general, not to reduce to the lowest possible amount the emoluments of office, because they hope to get possession of office, and power for themselves; that of necessity there will always be a party opposed to the Government of a colony; that party so opposed can have no prospect of ever being called upon by Her Majesty to the administration of its affairs, and will not, therefore, be restrained in an equal degree, from rendering the Government inefficient, or reducing the emoluments of offices below the rates at which they might be willing themselves to devote their time and talents to the service of the public; the Council cannot agree with His Excellency, in any of those propositions, or in the inferences sought to be deduced from them as consonant to right reason and sound policy, or that such propositions are to be taken, any more than Despatches of which this Council knows nothing, as arguments which ought, in anywise, to alter the construction which this Council in the Resolution referred to in the said Message, has deliberately, and also in accordance both with the letter and spirit of His Excellency's prior Message to this Council, of the 23rd of August last, put upon the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76."

Mr. LAWSON seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, he could not allow the question to be put without making some observations on what had fallen from the honorable and learned member for Sydney. And first, he would advert to what the honorable member had said in introduction, as to the manner in which this Message had been laid before the Council. The honorable and learned member accused the officer who brought the Message down, of a want of courtesy in not having moved that a day be appointed to take the Message into consideration. He did not imagine that the honorable member intended to allude to the officer who actually brought the Message down to the House, but to himself, as he had the honour of moving that this Message should be entered on the proceedings of the Council; and therefore he would take upon himself to reply to those observations. The honorable and learned member for Sydney complained that it was indecorous in him not to have brought this message under consideration—that it was uncourteous to the Government, and to the House; and the honorable and learned member insisted upon a different course being adopted in future. He, the Colonial Secretary, knew not what the honorable and learned member would insist upon, but he would only say that he, the Colonial Secretary, knew too well what was his duty, both to the Executive Government and to this House, to require any guidance from the honorable and learned member or from any one else. He would state the reason why he had omitted to move that this message be considered. It was not intended discourtesy to this House, nor to the Government; but he looked on the message as merely an explanatory message, and he did not imagine that there would be any necessity for bringing forward any motion upon it. The honorable and learned member had charged him with want of courtesy to the Government: he denied the charge. But he would ask, when was courtesy shown by the honorable member to the Government? What courtesy had he shown to him (the Colonial Secretary)? He had not even made him acquainted with the resolutions which he had just now submitted to the House. If the honorable member would talk of courtesy, he should at least observe some of the forms of courtesy himself. And the honorable and learned member took credit to himself for repairing the discourtesy with which he, the Colonial Secretary was charged, by bringing forward these resolutions; but he, the Colonial Secretary, must look upon this matter in a very different light; if the House passed these resolutions, he should consider it neither more nor less than a vote of censure on the Governor; and if such vote was adopted, he thought it would be most injurious in its effects on the interests of the colony. The honorable and learned member had brought another charge against him, namely, that he had proffered evidence connected with various items of the expenditure; that he had courted enquiry, that he wished the Council to have every possible information before asking them for a vote: but surely this was not matter for a charge against him. And with respect to the particular case alluded to, that of the Collector of Customs, he, the Colonial Secretary was of opinion that this was a salary which the Council had power under the 36th clause of the Act to deal with, and this was all he had said; at the same time he should have protested and resisted with all the power he could command, any encroachment on the salary of that officer, any breach of the public faith with him. The honorable and learned member assumed too, that some rule was in existence by which all appointments to places, the salaries of which exceeded £200, either be made, or approved by Her Majesty. He was not aware of the existence of such a rule, and there were certainly a great number of persons receiving salaries from the Government of more than £200, who were not appointed or approved by Her Majesty. At the same time there were also a great number who held their offices under Her Majesty's sign manual, which usually ran to the effect that they were to be continued in office during good behaviour, or during Her Majesty's pleasure. As he had before stated, the amount of salaries in the estimate referred to in the Message was about £10,000 more than he considered guaranteed; but the estimate amounted to £20,000, so that the Council had full power to effect whatever saving they could out of the £20,000: and he would not be so indecent as to assume that any honorable member would wish to see the Administration of Justice impaired for the sake of saving a few hundred pounds. The honorable and learned member had spoken of a paragraph in the Governor's Message, in which allusion was made to a debate which had taken place in this House. He could not consider, as the honorable and learned member wished the House to do, that this was an infringement on the freedom of debate. It was made mostly by way of illustration, and he was convinced that the Governor had no other intention in using it. The honorable member assumed also that sufficient was provided by the schedules of the Act to meet the expenses. This he denied, and notwithstanding the interpretation which the honorable and learned member had endeavoured to put upon the Message, he must recal the attention of the House to the words used by his Excellency,—these schedules were intended and would provide "a bare subsistence only." It was not intended to make the government independent of the colonists, their object was, as had been described by the Governor, "to prevent the exhibition of so unseemly a spectacle, as would be afforded to the world, if a government administered in the Queen's name, and under the authority of an Act of Parliament, were to be reduced to a state of inaction or utter helplessness." The hon. and learned member had dwelt at length upon the remarks relative to opposition, but it was the first time that he had heard that it was an imputation on a man to say that he was of the opposition. He had never known of a government without an opposition; nor did he think it altogether desirable that a government should be without opposition; at the same time, he was willing to admit that there was no fixed party in this House. He would detain the House no longer, but would repeat that he should oppose the resolution proposed, and he hoped that the Council would not adopt such a resolution. In order to bring the matter to a close, he would now move the previous question.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL could not, after the tirade that had been launched forth from the honorable and learned members on the other side, allow the question to be put to the vote without offering a few remarks respecting it. It had been said that the message of His Excellency the Governor was an unprecedented message (hear, hear), and it was at variance with his former minute on the subject of finance, but upon these points he would join issue with these honorable and learned members, and would maintain that it was merely explanatory of that minute. His Excellency's first Minute had been made a handle of by two gentlemen on the other side to suit their own purposes, and one particular passage of it had been tortured into a meaning which it was never intended to bear, in order that this tortured meaning might be made a constant taunt to honorable members on that side of the House. When all this took place, it could not be expected that the officers of government could forbear communicating to His Excellency what had passed, and the only natural course for the Governor to adopt, as well in justice to himself, as in courtesy to the Council, was to offer a full explanation upon this point, which he had done with that characteristic candour by which he had always been distinguished. The honorable and learned member for Sydney had remarked that one would-be-lawyer had whispered his advice to the Governor to adopt the course which his Excellency had taken, and as he (the Attorney-General) was the only person in the habit of giving legal advice to the Government, he must take it for granted that he was the would be-lawyer referred to. He did not shrink to avow that he had given his opinion to the Governor, that the law was not as stated by the honorable and learned member on the other side, and he should consider himself gu

passages, whether intentionally or not he could not say, conveyed a direct insult to them in particular, by representing that the chief officers of a colonial government were never as in England, men of independent property, but a mere stipendiary band, maintained for the purpose of carrying out the measures of the Government; and in another portion of the same passage there was an insinuation, that the members of the opposition at home were restrained from cutting down the salaries of the Government officers because, being induced by the desire of filthy lucre, they looked forward to the time when they should be in the possession of power themselves. His assertion would certainly be ill received by the Home Government: for there was no person in power who had not been at some time in opposition, and they would little like to be told that they were so entirely deficient of the spirit of patriotism. It was also assumed that the Colonial Government must be always so bad as to have a party opposed to it, but with this assumption, even he (Mr. Windeyer) was not inclined to agree, nor did he think that the Government was even now in such a condition. His Excellency spoke in his minute of the principles of "right reason and sound policy;" but could it for a moment be argued that either of the assertions alluded to were in accordance with those principles? He considered this subject of infinitely more importance to the welfare of the community than the whole of the estimates of expenditure, and he would sooner have lost everything than have allowed His Excellency's infringement upon the privileges of the Council to pass unnoticed; but it was worthy of remark that although the disallowance of the Crown Prosecutor's salary had been spoken of very lightly as compared with the reduction of the salaries attached to the offices of Prothonotary and Master in Equity, the Crown Prosecutor was the only officer of the Government mentioned in the Blue Book as having had his appointment confirmed by the sign manual.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY remarked that the honorable and learned member was mistaken, as himself, the Attorney-General, and several other officers, had their appointments under the sign manual.

Mr. WINDEYER admitted that he might or might not be mistaken, if so, he referred to the Blue Book as the cause of his error. He would not occupy the time of the House by following His Excellency through all the propositions contained in the message, but they were all fallacious. The Attorney-General might state that he agreed with His Excellency, and the Attorney-General of England might agree with him; but his object was not to set himself right with any political partizan, but with the real judges of the question, the people of England or their representatives in Parliament, who would not acknowledge us as children if we did not follow the example which they set us as recorded in the book from which he had quoted. He had occupied the House so long, that he was almost ashamed, and he could not, as he had intended, follow the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General through the details of their speeches; but he would observe generally, that they appeared to him to have wandered from the question, to have introduced much that was irrelevant, and to have brought forward His Excellency's name in a manner that was highly improper, for if His Excellency was spoken of in terms of eulogy, it might provoke a retort. This showed the soundness of the principle, that out of the House nothing was to be known of the debates: when a result was come to and entered on the printed minutes, then there was a constitutional method by which other branches of the Legislature could take notice of their proceedings. The principle of this appeared to be that the journals are the records of the House, and it is the privilege of every subject to have recourse to matters of record. The Council had not to consider whether they would adhere to their original motion: that was a separate question. They had simply to consider the Governor's Message, and how they could best vindicate their privilege of freedom of debate which had been encroached upon—he would admit, unintentionally, but they must remember that if the opinion of the House was not in some way expressed, it might by possibility be drawn into a precedent hereafter.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained, that he had never laid any claim to infallibility. In reply to a remark of the member for Sydney, who called him a would-be-lawyer, he replied that he had never given an opinion that was found to be incorrect. He had never set up his opinion against any judicial opinion of the judges: he had too much respect for those venerable persons and knew his duty too well; but in some matters of correspondence with the Executive Government, he certainly had disagreed with their Honors. He held a commission as Attorney-General under the Queen's hand, and the Attorney-General referred to in the blue book was Mr. Therry, who acted in that capacity pro. tem.

Mr. ELWIN said, that considering the great importance of the resolution which had been proposed, which was certainly deserving of the fullest consideration, he would propose the adjournment of the debate until Monday; he would say Tuesday only he did not wish to interfere with the other business.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Therry, and Mr. Walker, spoke in favour of the adjournment, and Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Windeyer against it. The arguments of the former were, the great importance of the subject, and that the resolutions took them by surprise; but Mr. Walker thought that any gentleman who was prepared to speak might do so, with the understanding that no vote should be come to. In reply it was contended that members came prepared to consider the address, and the resolutions sprang out of it, and that members were daily leaving town, that three were going on Saturday, and that the honour of the House would be left in the hands of a miserable majority, composed of a stipendiary band.

The adjournment was put and carried by a considerable majority, without a division. At the suggestion of several members, the adjournment was to Tuesday.

BASIN AT WOLLONGONG.

Mr. THERRY asked leave to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice respecting the Basin at Wollongong, as he believed the work would be completed, and the wishes of his constituents accomplished. (There was so much noise in the House, that the learned gentleman's observations on the subject were not heard in the gallery.)

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he had been in communication with the Colonial Engineer, and found that the prayer of the petition was well founded. About £300 would be required to complete the work, and he had obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor to place that sum on the Estimates.

Motion withdrawn.

STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. ELWIN said that a great deal of labour had been bestowed by the House in going through the standing orders, and he believed that as far as they went they were perfect, although several others would be required. He proposed to go into a Committee of the whole House *pro forma*, for the purpose of reporting the orders as agreed to, to the Council.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. ELWIN in the chair.

The resolution agreed to, a few nights since, respecting the appointment of Select Committees, was added to the Standing Orders; after which the House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Standing Orders, as agreed to in Committee, might be adopted by the House, which was seconded by Mr. COWPER, and carried.

It was then ordered that they should be engrossed, and presented to the Governor, pursuant to the Act.

CONVICTS IN GAOLS.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved a verbal amendment to the resolution come to by the House the previous night, respecting the Governor's Message concerning convicts in gaols, which was carried, and Messrs. Cowper, Macarthur, and Nicholson, ordered to communicate it to the Governor.

COLONIAL WINE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY pursuant to notice moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Licensing Act, so far as it relates to the sale of colonial wines by the makers thereof. At present the lowest quantity that can be sold is ten gallons, and it was proposed to reduce it to two gallons. This would be in some measure an encouragement of the growth of colonial wine, and he anticipated no opposition.

Leave having been given, the Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

DISCHARGING OF PRISONERS.

The Act relative to the Summary Discharge of Prisoners was read a third time and passed; and ordered to be presented to the Governor by the Speaker, the Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Elwin.

House adjourned at nine o'clock.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Sparke, a third meeting: P. W. Plomer, £21 11s.; the estate of J. A. Campbell, £16 9s. 6d.; the late firm of Irving, Lamb, and Co., £38; Felix Wilson, £350; J. Wyatt, £27; the Bank of Australia, £100; the Bank of Australasia, £647 13s. 5d.; A. Moses, £55 8s. 8d.; Gosling, Browne, and Co., £20 10s.; the Gas Company, £179 3s. 10d. An offer of composition to pay 2s. 6d. in the pound, at 3, 6, 12, and 18 months, by the insolvent's bills, was rejected, but the wearing apparel of self and family was allowed to be retained.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, a special meeting: P. W. Flower, £305 9s.; the estate of J. J. Peacock, £269 2s. 6d.; A. Fotheringham, £143 10s. 4d.; M. Joseph, £228 17s. 5d.; William Walker and Co., £1250.

In the estate of Joseph Hickey Grose, an adjourned second meeting: W. Seymour, £2997 7s. 4d.; Mary Armstrong, £2383 12s. 10d.; C. H. Hancock, £93 0s. 8d.; the Bank of New South Wales, £1468 8s. 3d.; R. O'Farrell, £450, not admitted; Samuel Lyons, £1528 5s. 4d.

In the estate of Dunlop and Co. an adjourned special meeting was held but no claims were proved.

MEETINGS FOR TO DAY.

Edwin Augustus Hickey, a special meeting, to decide on an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.
George Pettit, a third meeting, at half-past ten.
William Henry Moore, a third meeting, at eleven.
James Dalgarno, a third meeting, at eleven.
J. H. V. Turner, a first meeting, at noon.
Potts, Baxter, and Co., a first meeting, at half-past one.
Samuel Peek and Co., a special meeting at noon.
Thomas Gore and Co., a special meeting at two.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

Underwood and Harris, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.
James Poole, a single meeting, at half-past ten.
Patrick Downey and Daniel M'Closky, a single meeting, at eleven.
Joseph Raphael, a single meeting, at noon.
John Simpson, a single meeting, at half-past one.
The creditors of Thomas Wilkinson will also meet, at Maitland, at half-past eleven.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following schedules were registered yesterday, viz:—

Ouseley Condell, of Elizabeth-street, gentleman: Debts, £2511 8s. Assets—landed property, £2100; personal property, £59 17s. 6d.; outstanding debts, £287 10s. Balance deficiency, £64 8s. 6d.

Samuel Solomon, of George-street, Sydney, auctioneer: Debts, £1671 12s. 1d. Assets—landed property, £52; personal property, £5; outstanding debts, £100. Balance deficiency, £1514 6s. 3d.

Patrick Carroll, of Gloucester-street, Sydney, licensed publican: Debts, £637. Assets—personal property, £80. Balance deficiency, £557.

Samuel Hugh, of Chippen-street, Sydney, mason: Debts, £11 16s. 6d. Assets—outstanding debts, 18s. Balance deficiency, £10 18s. 6d.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES.

SALE of 48 bags by Messrs. LOUGHNAN and HUGHES, 16th June:—

Ex *Olinda*—T. M. & Co. with A. Doyle under, 5 at 1s. 4d., 4 at 1s. 3½d., 8 at 1s. 3d.; TLM with B under, 5 at 1s. 5½d.; TLM with L under, 4 at 1s. 4d., 1 at 11d.; B reversed with B, 5 at 1s. 6d., 2 at 1s. 5d.

Ex *Martha*—H in diamond, 1 at 1s. 5d.; T W, 3 at 1s. 2½d., 7 at 1s. 2d.

Sale of 197 bales by Messrs. MARSH and EDENBOROUGH, on the 20th June:—

Ex *Olinda*—Australian Wool Co., 5 at 1s. 4½d., 8 at 1s. 3½d., 9 at 1s. 3d., 2 at 1s. 2½d., 7 at 1s. 2d., 4 at 1s. 1½d., 6 at 1s. 1d., 3 at 1s. 0½d., 25 at 1s., 12 at 11½d., 5 at 11d.

Ex *Martha*—G, 10 at 1s. 4d., 4 at 1s. 3d., 1 at 1s. 2½d., 1 at 9d.; Australian Wool Co., 2 at 1s. 4½d., 20 at 1s. 4d., 15 at 1s. 3½d., 3 at 1s. 3d.

Ex *Supply*—B with A under enclosed in diamond, 4 at 1s. 6½d., 7 at 1s. 6d., 8 at 1s. 5½d.

Ex *Sarah and Elizabeth*—CB with GL under, 3 at 1s. 2d; same mark with WS under, 1 at 1s. 1½d.; same mark with AC under, 2 at 1s. 1d.

Ex *Ann Gales*—C H & Co, 3 at 1s. 4d., 3 at 1s. 2½d., 5 at 1s. 2d., 6 at 1s. 1½d., 12 at 1s. 1d, 3 at 7½d., 1 at 7d.

CAMPBELLTOWN AND BERRIMA QUARTER SESSIONS.—Courts of General Quarter Sessions will be holden at the Court House, Campbelltown, on Monday the 27th November next and at the Court House, Berrima, on Thursday the 30th November.

THE REVENUE.—Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contains an abstract of the Revenue, (exclusive of Port Phillip), for the three quarters of the year, ending on the 1st instant, and we are glad to perceive that as compared with the first three quarters of 1842, the falling off does not exceed £35,000, the total amount received from the 1st January to the 1st October being £232,807 16s. 2½d. The total amount of the Port Phillip Revenue, for the three quarters, amount to £58,897 6s. 9d., a decrease of £9,088 1s. 3d. We are unable to find room for the detailed statement this morning, but will endeavour to do so on Monday.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—The Commissioners will investigate the following claims to land and town allotments, for deeds of grant, on Monday, the 20th November next, and following days, at eleven o'clock:—1211. Mrs. Rosetta Terry, of Pitt-street, Sydney, 1212. John Blackman, of George-street, Sydney, auctioneer. A number of cases which were postponed at the last sitting, either for further hearing, or in consequence of the non-attendance of the parties interested, will also be investigated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Market remains in almost a nominal state, scarcely any sales of moment have been effected during the week; the enquiry confined to a few articles of no import. The few buyers who can be credited are very cautious, showing little or no desire to purchase beyond their immediate wants.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The market is fairly supplied with wheat from Van Diemen's Land, and sales have been made during the week at 4s. per bushel. There is nothing in the present appearances, either with reference to stock on hand or future means of supply, to justify any apprehension of the least advance. In Flour there is no alteration.

PORK AND BEEF are without enquiry.

TEA.—Hysonskin: This article has undergone a decline, several sales having been made at £4 10s. per chest. Congou has also undergone a reduction, several sales have been effected at £4 to £4 10s. per chest.

SUGAR.—This market yet remains in a very languid state, and prices have further declined. Several sales by the hammer have taken place, and the highest price realized was, for fine Manila, £10 12s. 6d. per ton; English refined, the holders appear firm for 4½d. per lb.

COFFEE.—There is no business doing in this article, and prices are quite nominal.

TOBACCO.—In this article, only one sale has been made—5 tierces Barrett's, ex *Ituna*, at 1s. 2d. per lb.

CIGARS.—There continues to be scarcely any inquiry, and without any prospect of an immediate reaction.

B. P. RUM.—The transactions have again been on a very trivial scale, and prices remain much the same as before quoted.

BRANDY.—There is little or no demand for this article, and nothing worthy of remark has been done—the holders do not press sales,—at the same time, it is impossible to obtain former rates.

GIN.—10 hogsheads pale, brought 3s. 8d. per gallon—tinged is quite unsaleable.

CASE GIN.—No sales have been made—prices are little better than nominal.

Nothing worth reporting in any other articles.

JOHN JOHNSON, BROKER.
Albion House, Miller's Point.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

DEATH OF THOMAS WILSON, ESQ.

From the Patriot.

OUR present number records the decease, in a good old age, of Thomas Wilson, Esq., the venerable Treasurer of Highbury College; an Institution with which his name has been associated for more than half a century, and to which he gave his constant attention and princely support. But, while this was the Institution in which he took a more peculiar interest, the London Missionary Society and other kindred Institutions shared largely in his affections, and profitted by his benefactions. To him is due the high praise of having been keenly alive to the growing religious wants of the Metropolis; and he may be regarded as one of the greatest Church-extentionists of his day. The encomium passed on the Roman centurion, "For he loveth our nation, and hath built us a synagogue," applies in a tenfold or twentyfold degree to Mr. Wilson, whose zeal and munificence led him to the foundation of numerous new chapels in populous neighbourhoods, which are now filled with flourishing congregations. It was not in the Metropolis only, that Mr. Wilson was instrumental in the erection of additional places of worship. In almost every part of the country, he aided in supplying the spiritual provision required by the wants of the neighbourhood. The well-built and well-placed structures of which he was the actual founder, will be permanent monuments of the hallowed use that he made of the wealth intrusted to him;

And sure the coming Master found
The golden talent well employed.

In short, it may truly be said, that Mr. Wilson was in England, what the Haldanes were in Scotland; uniting to the munificence of the Countess of Huntingdon a large measure of the faculty of organization which characterized John Wesley. For some time past, Mr. Wilson's health had given way under the infirmities of age; but, to the last, he was actively useful, taking the warmest interest in all public religious affairs; and in reference to the recent threatened attack upon the rights and institutions of Dissenters in the shape of the Factories Education Bill, he showed that age had not impaired his attachment to the great principles of Protestant Nonconformity. One of the last occasions on which he took a part in any public proceeding, was in presiding at a meeting, held in Union Chapel, Islington, to petition against that atrocious measure. Mr. Wilson expired on Saturday, in his seventy-ninth year. The heavy loss to his denomination is mitigated by the reflection, that he is succeeded by his excellent Son, Mr. Joshua Wilson, the founder of the Congregational Library, who not only inherits his ample fortune, but also his devoted attachment to Congregational principles. Long may the honoured name of Wilson be associated with the Institutions of Congregational Dissent!

UNPRECEDENTED MILITARY SERVICES.—Sixty-five years of the effective service of the late Quartermaster Landel, Royal Artillery, without one day upon the hospital-books, is unprecedented in the records of the British Army, although much of his early career was on foreign service. He enlisted as a Matross in the above regiment, was at the siege of Gibraltar, under the noble and gallant Elliott, and suffered the horrors of a French prison during the war of the Revolution, being taken when on passage from North America to the West Indies. We therefore should rejoice to find that the authorities, remembering the meritorious services of the father, will yet take the case of the unfortunate son (late a Lieutenant of H. M.'s 22nd Foot) into their favourable consideration, to enable him to assist and solace his aged and infirm mother, widow of the late veteran, who has now but the scanty pittance of £32 per annum to maintain herself and a daughter yet unprovided for.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

TRINIDAD.—Our correspondent at Trinidad informs us that the health of the troops there has considerably improved of late. Those who were placed under canvas at the suggestion of staff-surgeon Barry, the principal medical officer of the island, had returned to St. James's Barracks, the epidemic having subsided. This circumstance proves the great benefit resulting from frequent change of station, in the West India command. I have known men attacked (observes our informant) with fever at Pigeon Island, St. Lucia, one of our healthiest localities, who soon after their transfer to Dominica, which in point of salubrity, is the very reverse of Pigeon Island, rapidly recovered. We have been told that medical officers in the West Indies occasionally hesitate about changing the men's quarters on account of the expense thereby incurred; but we are quite sure that every reasonable outlay for the preservation of health and the promotion of comfort in and out of barracks, would be cheerfully sanctioned by the proper authorities. The comparatively small sum of £75 was found to be ample for carrying Dr. Barry's plan of encampment into execution, with what success has been already told.—*United Service Gazette.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Gold Leaf, Pencil Writers, Seidlitz Powders, Black Hats, Liquid and Paste Blacking, and Mutton Hams.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Colonial Tweeds, Paints, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard, &c.; also, Saddlery, Carts, Stanhopes, and Horses.

MR. MORT.—At the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, Milch Cows.

MR. PRICE.—On the Premises of Mr. Last, Sussex-street, at 12 o'clock, a Wooden Office, Cart, Dray, Horse and Harness; also, Cedar and Rosewood.

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE STEAM PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, Master, will positively leave the Commercial Wharf for the above district on Thursday next, the 2nd November, at six o'clock P.M.

The fare for Steerage Passengers will be £2 each, including diet. All freight and passage money must be paid in Sydney before leaving the wharf.

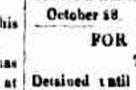
Commercial Wharf, October 28. 5858

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

THE *EMMA* will clear at the Custom House This Morning, Saturday, and sail at daylight To-morrow Morning. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Thom's Wharf, to

T. AND M. WOOLLEY, or to JOHN ALGER,
5855 81, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE SOUTH AUSTRALIA



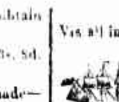
THE regular trader brig *DORSET*, D. Walsh, master, hourly expected, and the principal part of her freight being ready for shipment, she will be despatched a few days after arrival. For freight or passage apply to V. and E. Solomon, South Australian Packet Office, Wilson's Wharf.
October 28. 5888

FOR HOBART TOWN.
THE LOUISA.
Detained until Wednesday next, the first of November.

IN consequence of this vessel having been run foul of by the *Amelia*, by which her jib-boom was carried away and cutwater injured, she will be detained until Wednesday, to repair the same. Has room for a few tons of freight and passengers. Apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARRA, Queen-street.
5891

FOR SINGAPORE,
Via all intermediate Ports, if sufficient freight should offer,



THE A 1 BARQUE *PREMIER*, W. Browrigg, Commander. For freight apply to the commander, on board, off Campbell's Wharf, or to J. SMITHERS.
October 27. 5868

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.
THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London, at two per cent.
J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

SYDNEY FERRY COMPANY.
THE Directors of this Company hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors, to be held at the Office of the Gas Company, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Thursday the 9th November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes: viz.,
1. To elect two Directors, in the stead of William Miller and Archibald Mosman, Esqrs., disqualified.
2. To elect two Trustees, in the stead of James Barker and William Miller, Esqrs., disqualified.
3. To resume, from the Special General Meeting of 31st August last, the consideration of the expediency of dissolving the Company.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
October 27. 5861

ST. PHILLIP'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.
THE Third Anniversary Meeting of this Institution will be holden in the large upper room, in the New School House, Harrington street, near St. Phillip's Church, on Monday Evening, 30th instant, at 7 o'clock precisely. 5879

CITIZENS OF BOURKE WARD, TAKE NOTICE AND BEWARE!
that at the ensuing Election of a City Councillor for your Ward, you are called upon to elect a Councillor, whose office will extend over a period of three or four years, in which case you are imperatively required to exercise a sound discretion, and, evading all promises extracted by early canvassers before you knew what candidates would come into the field, to vote conscientiously as citizens, husbands, fathers for that Candidate whose abilities in business, whose moral character, whose independent fortune and standing in society, will give the best guarantee for the performance of the sacred trust you are about to repose in him for years.
CITIZENS, AWAKE!—shake off the apathy with which the Public Press has justly charged you converse with each other in your respective domestic circles, compare the merits of the Candidates, and then go to the Poll with a vote which has the approval of your conscience, instead of the excuse of a RASH PROMISE.
CITIZENS, ARISE!—the eyes of the world are upon you! watching your fitness for the exercise of a more extended freedom in your Institutions, under which the return of one wrong man to your Council is an act of FALO-DE-SE.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! 5906

TO THE CITY SOLICITOR,
COUNCIL CHAMBERS.
A SIMPLE CITIZEN'S compliments to the City Solicitor, and would be happy to know whether it is the intention of that gentleman to pack our City Council with lawyers—or whether, after the election (?) of the two legal gentlemen now "under canvass" by the aforesaid City Solicitor, he intends to remain (where A Simpleton thinks he ought to remain) on the neutral ground?
A Simpleton hopes the City Solicitor will not consider it superfluous to add, that he (Simpleton) has taken the "opinion" of the first counsel in the land, Common Sense, who states that lawyers are necessary evils—bad enough any where, but, decidedly, not required in the City Council: and Common Sense gives his opinion that the citizens will find that out to their cost. 5852

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To all and singular Clerks and literate persons whomsoever and wheresoever, in and throughout our Colony of New South Wales, and the dependencies thereof,—
GREETING:—
WE do hereby authorise, empower, and strictly enjoin and command you, jointly and severally peremptorily to cite, or cause to be cited, Joseph Andrews, Alexander Gray, and William Piper, the executors named in the last Will and Testament of William Fowler, late of the City of Sydney, freeholder, deceased, to appear personally, or by their proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court House, King-street, Sydney, on the fourteenth day after they shall have been served with the citation, if it be a Court day, or on the Court day then next following, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, then and there to bring into, and have in the registry of our said Court, the true and original last Will and Testament of the said deceased, and to accept or refuse the burden of the probate and execution thereof, otherwise to show good and sufficient cause (if they or either of them have or know any) why letters of administration, with the said Will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, should not be committed and granted according to law and further to do, and receive as unto law and justice shall appertain, under pain of the law and contempt thereof, at the instance of Mrs. Rhoda Elizabeth Fowler, widow of the said deceased; and what you shall do or cause to be done in the premises you shall duly certify unto our said Court, together with these presents.
Witness, the Honorable Sir James Dowling, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, the twenty-fourth day of October, in the seventh year of our reign.
Signed JAMES DOWLING, C.J. (L. S.)
NICHOLS AND WILLIAMS,
Proctors for the said Rhoda Elizabeth Fowler 5885

COWPASTURE BRIDGE GENERAL STORE.
G. SKINNER begs to acquaint the gentry and inhabitants generally of the Cowpastures, and adjoining districts, that he has determined, for cash payments, to reduce the price of every article of his large and useful stock of goods, to considerably less than has ever been known in the vicinity.
October 28. 5854

TO TRAVELLERS AND COUNTRY SETTLERS.
JAMES STEWART, of the Woolpack Inn, Brickfield-hill, near the Hay Market, Sydney, begs leave to return thanks for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and takes this opportunity of informing his friends, that the report so industriously circulated in many parts of the country of his having relinquished business is without the slightest foundation.
Bullocks supplied with good feed in secure paddocks, with plenty of water, at the rate of three pence per head per night.
Woolpack Inn, Brickfield-hill, near the Hay Market, Sydney.
N.B.—Every accommodation for settlers as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. 5871

WILSON'S WHARF.
STORAGE for all descriptions of imported goods, either in or out of bond; also, Storage for wool and tallow for exportation.
A STORE TO LET on the Wharf, capable of holding two hundred and fifty tons of goods, with counting-houses attached.
A WHALEBOAT, almost new, to be sold very cheap.
ALSO,
Dunbar's Brandy, six years in bond, in quarter-casks
Old Tom, in two-gallon cases
Sydney, October 27. 5904

MELVILLE AND LAMBERT beg to inform the ladies of Sydney that they are now opening a very choice assortment of TUSCAN AND STRAW BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, LACE and MUSLIN COLLARS and CUFFS, of the latest London fashions; together with a case of WIDOWS' CAPS, fashionable shawls, stays in very great variety, and other articles in their line.
39, Pitt-street, corner of Market-street, Sydney, October 27. 5909

ON SALE, NOW LANDING EX "PALESTINE."
TWENTY-FIVE hogsheads Brandy, Martell's
Twenty-five hogsheads Brandy, Hennessy's
Nineteen puncheons Jamaica Rum
Nine hogsheads ditto
Ex "HONDURAS."
Nineteen hogsheads Brandy, United Vineyard Company
Thirty ditto ditto, Mezetts
Six hogsheads, Eight quarter pipes } Sherry, finest quality.
BETTS AND PANTON.
21, Pitt-street, October 27. 5874

LAUNCESTON WHEAT,
FOR SALE by the Undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers, just arrived, per *Christina*.
GEORGE SMALL, George street.
October 28. 5884

FLOOR-CLOTHS, from one to eight yards wide, at 4s. 6d. per square yard, warranted the best ever imported, FOR CASH ONLY.
ALSO,
Carpets Damasks, Shirtings, Bell Ropes, Furnitures, Dimities, &c., equally cheap, at
THOMAS PERKINS'S, 81, George-street.
5883

ON Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following Teas, imported by them ex
TRINIDAD and *DAWSON*,
Hysonskin and Congou, in chests and half-chests; Pouchong, Pekoe, Hyson, and Gunpowder, in boxes.
Good ration sugar, and bright grocers' sugars of various qualities and importations.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort street.
5856

TWELVE HUNDRED TONS OF MERCHANDISE.
THE Undersigned are now landing, ex *ITUNA*—
50 hogsheads Taylor's double brown stout
500 sheets copper, 20, 22, and 24 oz.
5 kegs sheathing nails, 1½ in.
20 barrels Stockholm pitch
20 " " tar
50 casks boiled linseed oil
60 kegs best white lead
50 kegs black paint
30 hogsheads Martell's best brandy
20 hogsheads B.P. rum, 10 O.P.
100 cases Geneva, *red cases*
25 hogsheads strong Tarragona red wine
25 quarter casks Marsala
200 boxes Hawe's first quality soap
400 dozen Dunbar's ale and porter
10 barrels pulverised cream tartar
10 barrels refined saltpetre
40 boxes Colman's starch
20 boxes thumb blue
10 barrels Chesme raisins
4 caroteels Patras currants
10 pockets fresh Kent hops, "Turner's"
50 firkins best Irish butter
28 coils patent cordage, 1½ inch to 4½ inch
30 cases mustard, pounds and half-pounds
667 sacks containing 50 tons, Liverpool salt
66 bundles hoop iron
3 cases Hallet's best white moleskin clothing
90 bolts best bleached Coker canvas.
ALSO:
IN STORES IN BLIGH-STREET AND IN BOND—
30 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
20 hogsheads Rizat's ditto
30 hogsheads pale gin
800 thousand Manila cigars, 4s and 5s
50 kegs negrohead tobacco
400 thousand Kyongee and Chinsurah cheroots, Van Zan Dyk's
280 tons sugar, Taal, Zebu, and Java
1400 chests hysonskin tea; fine teas, in boxes
Cargo of Cape wine, ex *Eleanor*
100 boxes starch
200 boxes blue
1200 bags very superior Java and Manila coffee
300 cases port, sherry, claret, and sauterne
London particular Madeira, and pale sherry, in timber
70 hogsheads Taylor's, Truman's and Elliot's stout
Dunbar's, Butson's, and Byass's ale and porter in bottle
50 tons Liverpool soap, 56 lb. boxes
80 cases turps, 6½ gallons each
15 tons coir rope
White and black pepper
Cloves and nutmegs; Leman's biscuits
White and brown ginger
Sago and sago flour; China perserves
100 firkins prime Irish butter
Manila rope and Bengal canvas
Heavy woolpacks; sheepshears and dray covers
1300 bags superior Patna rice
160 boxes Hawe's London soap
20 bales blankets
15 bales slop clothing
Osnaburgh, and tarpaulin canvas
80 bales gunny bags
E. I. saltpetre; curry powder
Bar, bolt, and nail-rod iron
Iron pots, spring and cast steel, patent shot
50 barrels patent cement
600 sheets copper sheathing
10 barrels Epsom salts
Devonshire cider, in bottle
Champion's vinegar, in barrels
&c., &c., &c.
R. CAMPBELL, JUN., AND CO.
Bligh-street, October 27. 5863

EX "ALEXANDER JOHNSTON."
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Grocers', hosiers', and blotting paper
Golden and pale sherry, in cases
Port wine, in cases
Soda crystals
Essence of lemon
Canary, hemp, coriander, and rape seed
Congreve matches
Muscatel raisins
Gin in whole red cases
Sheet lead, 5, 6, 7, and 8lbs.
Bar, bolt rod, and pig iron
Woolpacks
Brown and bleached canvas
Assorted buntin, Ensigns, and Union Jacks
Three-bushel bags
Hemp twilled sacking
Tobacco pipes
Raw and boiled linseed oil, in cases
Soda ash and glue
Rosin, varnish, assorted
Candle-wick
Sixty-nine packages drugs, got up expressly for this market
Two hundred and forty casks ale
Forty-one packages assorted earthenware.
BESIDES,
A complete assortment of dry goods, comprising almost every article now in demand.
ALSO, ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
B. P. rum, 6 O. P.
Otard's brandy, Madeira wine, and champagne, in baskets
Superior sherry wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ship biscuit, London confectionary
Assorted paints, fluid magnesia
Twenty-nine packages of assorted glassware
One cask apothecary's glassware
One case lozenges, eight cases mustard
Fifty boxes S wax candles
Gunpowder, leather basils, &c.
Assorted paper hangings
Copper sheathing, from 18 oz. upwards
Copper sheathing nails, 1 inch, ¾ inch
Three hundred and forty-three bundles hoop iron
Eight bundles iron, 1½ inch square
One hundred bundles sheet iron
One hundred and two bars best crown
Seventeen dozen best spades and shovels, Nos. 2, 3, and 4
Twenty-five casks rose nails, assorted
Fifty-one casks flat nails, assorted
Six casks bill brads, assorted
Six casks bill brads, horseshoe nails
Eight casks fine clasp nails
Two casks hurdle nails
Twenty-four anchors, weighing each from 1 to 9 cwt.
Ten chain cables of sixty fathoms, from ½ inch to ⅝ inch
Four chain cables of seventy-five fathoms, from 13, 16 to 7, 8 inch
Two chain cables of ninety fathoms, from 15, 16 to 1 inch
Two lengths of coil chain
Thirteen bags of chain.
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO., Harrington-street.
5902

BRICKS FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR hard-burned Bricks for sale, at a very low price, for cash. Apply to John Jones, Bathurst-street West, Sydney. 5853

NOTA BENE!
LONDON ALE and PORTER, just landed from the *Lord Keane*, in prime condition, at 8s. 6d. the dozen—
At HEYDON'S, King-street.
October 27. 5907

WOOL-SORTING.
THE undersigned will class and re-pack wool during the ensuing season, at his stores, Miller's Point, if in good packages and condition, at one farthing per pound. Settlers are requested to engage their clip early, as only five hundred bales more can be undertaken.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Bligh-street
5882

WASHING! WASHING!!
THE undersigned begs to state that she will be happy to receive washing at 1s 6d. per dozen, after Monday next, and willing to fetch and take home any linen that she may be employed to get up, at the above charge.
MRS. DRUMGOLD,
5890 Ultimo Cottage, near Mr. Reynolds's.

RICHMOND.
IMPORTANT TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has the honour to announce that he has received instructions from Mr. George Guest, of Richmond, to dispose of, by private contract, on or before the 10th day of November next, the whole of his Stock-in-Trade, Tanning and Currying apparatus, consisting of
About three hundred sides of Leather of various descriptions, and of the best quality.
Two hundred Sheep Skins, and a number of Calf Skins.
Also, the unexpired Lease of the extensive premises, which has two years to run, and on which the proprietor has expended between four and five hundred pounds.
The above premises are now in full trade in its several branches, and a great number of hands are employed.
Mr. G. S. further begs leave to announce, that if the above property is not disposed of as above specified, the same will be sold by Public Auction, of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.
The Terms are liberal,—the particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneer, at his Mart, George-street, Windsor.
Mr. G. S. cannot permit the present opportunity to escape without impressing upon the minds of intended purchasers, the profits which may be derived from so lucrative a business as the one now offered to their notice; and he is instructed by the proprietor to say, that the only reason of his giving up so profitable a concern, is on account of his intention to proceed to England at an early opportunity.
Mr. George Seymour has the honour also to acquaint the public generally, that he has received instructions from the proprietor to dispose of by private contract, one of the best and handsomest Farms on the River Hawkesbury, containing one hundred acres, more or less; full particulars of which may be obtained on application to him, at his Mart, George-street, Windsor.
All applications (if by letter) to be post paid.
Windsor, October 26. 5551

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FOSS AND LLOYD.
THE Creditors in this Estate are requested to meet at the Office of the Trustees, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at two o'clock, p. m., on special business.
WILLIAM MACNAB, ROBERT BOURNE, Trustees.
Sydney, October 23. 5759

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Licenses of Departure were this day granted to the following persons, viz.—John Burton, in the schooner *Coquette*, bound to Launceston, and James Newman, to proceed in the ship *Euphrates*, bound to China, agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 17.
H. H. BROWNE, J. P., Superintendent of Water Police.
Water Police Office, Sydney, October 27. 5870

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per brig *ITUNA*, from London, are requested to pass their entries at the Custom House forthwith, and on payment of the freight the said goods will be delivered as they come to hand.
BETTS AND PANTON.
October 27. 5876

BRIG "ANN,"
W. Squire, R. N., commander, for London.
IT is requested that all accounts against the brig *Ann* be sent in duplicate to the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 30th.
5860 J. C. ARMITAGE AND CO.

NOTICE.—Captain Sanderson of the brig *ITUNA*, will not be responsible for any debts incurred by the crew of the said vessel.
BETTS AND PANTON.
Sydney, October 27. 5875

HOUSE OR GROUND WANTED.
WANTED, a House, of three or four rooms, with a large stable yard,
OR,
A PIECE OF GROUND, fifty feet by one hundred, in a central situation. Apply to
JOHN STEWART, Veterinary Surgeon,
Pitt and Liverpool streets. 5859

WANTED, on the Murrumbidgee, a Station, with a good House, and two thousand Sheep. Tenders to be addressed to N. G., *Herald* Office, for the next ten days.
October 27. 5879

A RESPECTABLE Female, who came to the colony recently, would be glad to give her services to a lady or family going to England, in consideration of her passage home; to ensure which, she would not object to being engaged a short time previously, without wages. Address C. K., *Herald* Office. 5873

OUT-DOOR Apprentice Wanted.—A strong active boy, about fourteen, who is not afraid of a little hard work. Likewise a very intelligent boy. Should the boys be satisfied with food and clothing of an ordinary description, they will be taken in doors and provided for altogether. For address, apply to Mr. Baker, bookseller, King-street. 5899

WANTED, a lad about twelve or fourteen years of age, who can read and write. Reference to character will be required. Apply to
RICHARD GRAHAM,
5903 "Labour-in-Vain," Sussex-street.

CAUTION.—I, Selina Preston, caution the public against trusting my husband, Robert Preston. As I have a small family to maintain, I cannot be answerable for any debts he may contract.
Lower George-street, Opposite the Commissariat. 5900

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, including one or more bed-rooms, with stable and coach-house if required, and with or without board; pleasantly situated in Parramatta, near St John's Church, having the command of a large garden, and being perfectly retired. Apply to Mr. Champion, Church-street Parramatta. 5858

TO LET,
THAT spacious Family Residence, with Outhouses, Stabling, &c., situated at the south-west corner of Pitt and Liverpool Streets, now in the occupation of Dr. Thompson. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 5891

TO BE LET, a handsome stone House in Fort-street, containing eight Rooms, with kitchen and other conveniences. Immediate possession will be given. For further particulars apply to Joseph Fate, Young Princess Inn, Fort-street.
October 27. 5866

HOUSE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.
TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, the House late in the occupation of B. Broadhurst, Esq. Application to be made to Dr. Nathan, Elizabeth-street, or to Thacker, Mason, and Co. Fort street. 5871

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, lofty well-lighted Stores, sixty feet by sixteen, with counting-house and ware-room, forty-feet by sixteen, near the best part of George-street. Rent £50 per annum. Enquire at the *Herald* Office. 5889

BALMAIN.
TO LET, the House and Premises of Mount Shamrock, situate opposite the Gas Works. This cottage and premises will be let at a moderate rent, to a respectable tenant, for twelve or fifteen months. Apply on the premises, to the proprietor,
5864 ROBERT BLAKE.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, and for such term as may be agreed upon, the Dwelling House, and premises thereunto attached, known as the STAR INN, on the Parramatta Road, five miles from Sydney Toll Bar. The house contains ten rooms, with detached kitchen, four-stall stable, coach-house, store, and good well of water. Also, seventeen acres of Land, cleared, fenced, and ready for the plough; a small garden, and a good water-hole, never dry. To a respectable tenant the rent will be moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. C. Baily, on the premises, or to Mrs. E. Roberts, the Crown Inn, corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn streets, Sydney. 5865

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.
THE sale of the barque *JANE*, advertised by Mr. Blackman for this day, is postponed until a future date, due notice of which will be given. 5901

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX "PERSIAN," FROM LONDON.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, George-street, at Eleven o'clock,
(Slightly damaged),
Two hundred books best deep large gold leaf
Eight dozen sable pencil writers, goose
Four ditto ditto ditto ditto, crow
Three gross best camel hair pencil writers, assorted
One round badger tool each 3, 4, 5, 6.
Terms—Cash. 5877

FINE MUTTON HAMS.
MR. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, George-street at Eleven o'clock,
396 Very superior Mutton Hams.
Terms at Sale. 5898

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MR. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, George-street, at Eleven o'clock,
(50) Fifty dozen packages Butler's tasteless Seidlitz Powders.
Terms at Sale. 5897

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past nine for ten o'clock precisely,
One case checked muslins
Two bales super white calicoes
Two bales unbleached calicoes
One case Derby dowlas
One case of rich mousseline de laine dresses
One case rich white figured muslins
One case small pattern prints
One case fancy shawls
One case muslin collars, &c.
One case white shirts
One case India rubber braces
One case crape Chinsan dresses
One case Swiss printed muslins
Twenty dozen regatta shirts
One case coloured reel cotton
Three boxes white reel cotton 200 yards
One bale flannel
Bales woolpacks and woolbagging, &c.
ALSO,
One case prints. 5896

DRILL TROUSERS, DUCK FROCKS, AND HOSIERY.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Two trunks gent.'s drill trousers
Two cases duck frocks
One case hosiery
Terms at sale. 5893

THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c.,
Consisting of
SEVEN HUNDRED PACKAGES,
Ex *Gondolier*,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, at eleven o'clock precisely,
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF CURIOSITIES, ORNAMENTS, HATS, PRESERVES, CHAIRS, WORK BOXES, TABLES, &c., which are of a description superior to any ever brought to this colony, and particularly deserving the notice of private families, and those requiring useful or ornamental articles, which will be disposed of in lots to suit the taste of purchasers, and
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Ladies' ivory and silver baskets
Card cases and paper knives
Cigar cases
Play fans
Tortoiseshell fans
Feather ditto
Mother-o' pearl ditto
Ivory ditto
Sandal-wood ditto
Tortoiseshell baskets
Ivory cribbage boards
Mother-o'-pearl butter knives
Tortoiseshell paper knives
Mother o'-pearl silk winders
Sets alphabets
Grass slippers
Tartar women's shoes
Mandarine winter hats
Linguist hats
Mandarine silk caps
Chinese lanthorns
Sewing silk
Teapots
Sets punch bowls, 3 in a set
Flower vases
Sets of basins, with juglets, soap and brush box
Green China slop basins, with saucers
Table, soup, dessert, and cheese plates
Waste paper baskets
Gentlemen's bamboo hats and caps
Chinese shields
Nankin blinds
Ivory chessmen
Puzzle boxes and books
Needle cases
Billiard balls
Tortoiseshell combs
Indian ink
Ivory card racks
Ditto work baskets
Ditto card ditto
Ivory vases
Ditto memorandum books
Sets card counters
Sets whist ditto
Sets backgammon men and boxes
Chinese chop-sticks
Chinese purses
Chinese women's shoes
Mandarine summer hats
Puzzle wafer boxes
Kitt-sauls
Small fine China ornamental cups and saucers
China jars, dragon pattern
Flower jars, in variety
Nankin painted white jars
China chambers with covers
Blue China slop basins with saucers
Earthenware teapots
Sets rattan clothes baskets
Chinese and Tartar soldiers' hats, of various patterns
Wine baskets
Tiffin baskets, large and small
Rattan chairs, large and small
Picnic baskets
Garden seats
Drawing-room ornaments
Tea caddies
Cigar boxes
Ladies' work boxes
Writing desks
Fine China grocers' paper
Coarse ditto ditto
Flower pots
Lacquered card boxes
Sets paper boxes
Sets of trays
Ladies' work tables
STEELYARDS.
CHINA TRUNKS,
100 catties black, 50 ditto coloured } chow-chow
75 boxes ginger preserve, 25 ditto chow-chow } In sugar candy shrub.
25 kegs negrohead tobacco
100 chests cassia.
Terms at Sale. 5892

SUPERIOR SUMMER CLOTHING.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
THREE CASES very superior and elegant summer clothing, consisting of—
Drill, cantoon, doeskin, merino, gambroon, buckskin, and beaver trousers
Shepherds' jackets
Newmarket and frock coats
An extensive and elegant assortment of vests, of every variety and description.
ALSO:
ONE CASE of superfine coats, trousers, and waistcoats.
Terms at sale. 5895

SALE OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
A quantity of Furniture, consisting of—
Feather beds, mattresses, and pillows; four-post bedsteads, sofas, and chairs, pianoforte, sideboards and chests of drawers, tables, wash-hand-stands and furniture, &c.
ALSO,
Pieces of colonial tweeds, saddlery, paints, pickles, preserves, mustard, sauces, &c.
TOGETHER WITH
Three market carts, stanhopes, horses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. 5908

TO MILKMEN AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.
MR. MORT will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, the 28th instant at Twelve o'clock,
About twenty Milch Cows, all with calves by their sides.
The above are of a very superior breed, and in *full milk*, having only just dropped their calves.
Terms, cash. 5740

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, INNKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. T. S. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, at Eleven o'clock precisely, without the least reserve,
(50) Fifty hogheads Tarragona wine
(50) Fifty hogsheads, (50) Fifty quarter-casks } Marsala wine, Woodhouse
(25) Twenty five quarter-casks Sherry wine
(5) Five hogsheads, (40) Forty quarter-casks } Port wine
(10) Ten cases bottled Port wine
(10) Ten cases bottled Sherry
(45) Forty-five cases Champagne.
Terms made known at time of sale. 5890

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, HABERDASHERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. T. S. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on MONDAY the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
(5) Five cases checked and cross-bar muslins
(6) Six cases jaconet muslin
(4) Four cases 4-4 bleached hollands
(4) Four cases 4-4 rough ditto
(2) Two cases 4-4 black ditto
(3) Three cases white Marseilles quilting
(4) Four cases heavy shrunk military drill
(1) One case chintz dresses
(1) One case printed madder dresses
(1) One case printed cotton dresses
(2) Two cases bobbin nets, quillings, laces, thread edgings, veils, &c., &c.
The above are just landed, and are well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at Sale. 5886

TO GROCERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, & OTHERS.
MR. T. S. MORT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George street, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
(100) One hundred boxes Zante Currants
(50) Fifty boxes prime bunch muscatel Raisins, in layers, with paper
(158) One hundred and fifty-eight boxes Bloom Raisins
(60) Sixty half-boxes Figs
(20) Twenty bales shell Almonds
(5) Five bales soft shell ditto
(20) Twenty boxes Valencia Almond Kernels
(20) Twenty half-boxes ditto ditto
(1) One cask Sweet Almonds
(3) Three barrels Jordan Almonds
(5) Five half-ditto ditto ditto
(3) Three cases dried Normandy Pippins
(3) Three casks Carraway Seed
(1) One cask fine Durham Mustard, in kegs of 6 lb. and 12 lb. each
(20) Twenty cases, two hundred Pine Apple Cheeses
(60) Sixty very prime Cheeses, in tins
(10) Ten barrels Washing Soda
(15) Fifteen barrels Split Peas
(20) Twenty barrels Oatmeal
(10) Ten tins Pearl Barley
(10) Ten cases Currants
(10) Ten cases Thumb Blue
(12) Twelve cases London Starch
(25) Twenty-five barrels Irish Pork, "Sinclair"
(20) barrels Soda Ash
(10) Ten barrels Coal Tar
(20) Twenty barrels Rosin
(5) Five cases Sulphuric Acid
(4) Four cases Cream Tartar and Carbonate of Soda
(2) Two casks, 5 cwt. Alum
(4) Four casks Canary Seed
(1) One cask Arsenic.
Terms made known at time of Sale. 5887

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
POLISHED PLATE GLASS.
HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George street, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
One hundred polished plates, of various sizes.
Terms, Cash. 5881

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on MONDAY next, 30th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
One bale cotton handkerchiefs
One case prints, slightly damaged
Three bales blankets
One bale shirting calico
One bale pilot coats
One case chintz prints
Fifteen dozen three-bushel bags
One case Turkey red handkerchiefs
One hundred and fifty Manila hats
Two hundred woolpacks, very stout
India rubber braces
Diapers
Brown holland
Drab cloth trousers
Broadcloths
Doeskins
Linen ticks
One case baby linen, children's frocks, &c.
Two very superior gold watches
One very superior silver watch
AFTER WHICH,
Forty barrels Irish pork
Twenty bags barilla
With a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash. 5880

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. PRICE has received instructions from the Proprietor, to Sell by Auction, on the Premises, 44, York-street, directly opposite the new Wesleyan Chapel, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at the hour of Eleven o'clock,
A large and excellent assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of—
Cane-bottomed chairs
Dining and loo tables
Sofa covered with hair cloth
Cheffoniers
Chimney and pier glasses
Carpets and hearth rugs
Pictures, in frames
China, glass, and delph, in great variety
Bedsteads, palliasses, and mattresses
Dressing tables
Wash-hand stands
Counter and glass case, with a various assortment of kitchen and culinary articles too numerous to insert.
Terms—Cash. 5905

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, October 26, 1843.
Phelps v. Hirst,
Others v. Same.
ON TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at noon, at the Stores of defendant, Queen's-place, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of pork, tea, tobacco, nuts, six cases glass, a wool press, &c., unless these Executions are previously satisfied.
5925 CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Ann, brig, 145 tons, Squire, off Armitage's Wharf. Armitage and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Ann, schooner, 62 tons, Messum, off Jones's Wharf. J. Peacock, owner.

Avon, barque, 264 tons, at Walker's Wharf. W. Walker and Co., owners. Laid up.

Alligator, schooner, 198 tons, Cook, at Circular Wharf. Campbell and Co., agents. Laid on for Hongkong.

Christina, brig, 126 tons, Pearce, at Armitage's Wharf. A. B. Smith and Co., agents. Discharging and advertised for Port Phillip.

Asiatic, barque, 404 tons, Barlow, in the Cove. Thacker, Mason, and Co., agents. Advertised for Hongkong.

Bee, brig, 134 tons, Le Grand, at Gosling and Brown's Wharf. Hirst and Co., agents. For New Zealand via Twofold Bay.

British Sovereign, ship, 365 tons, Sergeant, at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf. Lamb and Parbury, owner. Refitting.

Constant, barque, 500 tons, Hemery, off Botts's Wharf. Thacker, Mason, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Corsaubia, steamer, 94 tons, off Milne's Wharf. Boyd and Co., owners. Laid up.

Corsair, steamer, 450 tons, in Cockle Bay. Bennett, owner. Refitting.

Cuba, barque, Jeyes, off Moore's Wharf, Thacker, Mason, and Co., agents. Laid on for London.

Cheerful, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick, head of the Cove. J. Rostron, owner. Refitting.

City of Sydney, brig, 106 tons, Munro, at Campbell's Wharf. J. B. Metcalfe, agent. Discharging, and laid on for the Bay of Islands and Auckland.

Diana, brig, 204 tons, Fox, at the Flour Company's Wharf. Dacre, agent. For New Zealand.

Edward, schooner, 87 tons, Gaunson, off the Queen's Wharf. Gaunson, owner. For sale.

Euphrates, ship, 557 tons, Christmas, in the Cove. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. For Hongkong.

Elizabeth, barque, 175 tons, Jones, at Jones's Wharf. Peacock, agent.

Eleanor, brig, 252 tons, Macfarlane, at Jones's Wharf. J. Jones, owner. Discharging.

Emma, brig, 121 tons, Sproul, at Thom's Wharf. T. and M. Woolley, owners. Loading for Adelaide.

Fanny, barque, 274 tons, Andrew, in the Cove, loading for London. A. Gore, and Co., agents.

Frances, ship, — tons, Sharp, at Campbell's Wharf. Rowand, Macnab, and Co., agents. Laid on for Valparaiso via New Zealand.

Fortitude, barque, 251 tons, Arbuthnot, at Jones's Wharf. J. B. Metcalfe, agent. Loading for London.

Giraffe, barque, 264 tons, Simpson, at Moore's Wharf. H. Moore, owner. For sale.

Gondolier, ship, 437 tons, Oliver, at Campbell's Wharf. Ramsay, Young, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Governor Phillip, brig, 188 tons, Boyle, at Duke's Wharf. Refitting.

Gilmore, ship, 501 tons, Maw, in the Cove. Dawes and Co., agents. For freight or charter.

Glenroy, schooner, 162 tons, Renfrew, in the Cove. Rowand, M'Nab, and Co. agents. Advertised for sale.

Hawk, schooner, 116 tons, Brown, Circular Wharf. Campbell, Hill, and Co., agents. For freight or charter.

Hereford, barque, 261 tons, Reaburn, at Gosling and Brown's Wharf. Gosling and Brown, agents. Discharging and laid on for Launceston.

Hydrabad, ship, 602 tons, Robertson, in the stream. Campbell, Hill, and Co. agents.

Honduras, barque, 393 tons, Hall, at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf. Salting and Garrard agents. Discharging.

Hind, brig, 140 tons, at Jones's Wharf. S. Lyons, owner. Laid up.

Isabella Anna, barque, 226 tons, east side of the Cove. For freight or charter to London direct.

Iuna, brig, 221 tons, Sanderson, in the stream. Captain, agent.

Jane, barque, 250 tons, M'Cardell, in Mossman's Bay. Hughes and Hosking, owners. For sale.

Jean, barque, 281 tons, at Walker's Wharf. Towns, agent. Loading for London.

Julia, brig, 131 tons, Milne, Milne's Wharf. Refitting.

Juno, barque, 212 tons, Banks, east side of the Cove. R. Jones, owner. Laid up.

Juno, steamer, 364 tons, Spiers, off Milne's Wharf. Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting.

Lord Keane, barque, 363 tons, Roberts, at Campbell's Wharf. M. Metcalf, agent. [illegible] for London via Port Phillip.

[illegible], 181 tons, Tucker, in the Cove. [illegible], agent. For Hobart Town.

Lady of St. Kilda, schooner, 140 tons, Jackson, Campbell's Wharf. Gadsden and [illegible], agents. Laid on for the Bay of Islands, Auckland, Tahiti, and Sandwich Islands.

[illegible], brig, Tomkins, Flour Company's Wharf. W. G. Robinson, agent. For sale, freight, or charter.

Mary Lloyd, barque, 307 tons, Harrison, at the Flour Company's Wharf. A. B. Smith and Co., agents. Discharging.

Montezuma, barque, 200 tons, Selkirk, off Lamb and Parbury's Wharf. For London.

Martha, brig, 121 tons, Freeman, at Albion Wharf. Wood, owner. Laid on for Launceston.

New York Packet, barque, 270 tons, Gregory, off the Flour Company's Wharf. A. B. Spark, agent.

Ocean, barque, 560 tons, Ward, east side of the Cove, J. Rostron, agent. For freight or charter.

Orwell, barque, 304 tons, Tinlay, east side of the Cove. D. Egan, agent. Laid up.

Palestine, barque, 359 tons, Sim, at Botts's Wharf. W. C. Botts, agent. Discharging.

Perseverance, schooner, 49 tons, Cockle Bay. Refitting.

Persian, ship, 600 tons, Oppenheim, at Campbell's Wharf. Captain, agent. Loading for London.

Pocklington, barque, 204 tons, Hayes, at Walker's Wharf. W. Walker and Co., owners.

Portenia, brig, 221 tons, Richards, at Grose's Wharf. Laid up.

Premier, barque, 294 tons, Brownrigg, off Campbell's Wharf. Smithers, agent.

Regia, brig, 120 tons, ———, off the Patent Slip. Laid on for Valparaiso.

Rector, barque, 378 tons, Withycombe, Darling Harbour, Lamb and Parbury, agents. Loading for London.

Regia, barque, 180 tons, Thompson, off Jones's Wharf, J. Jones, owner.

Sultana, schooner, 120 tons, Scott, off Campbell's Wharf. Campbell and Co., agents.

Solus, brig, 168 tons, Jacks, off Bott's Wharf. W. C. Botts, agent. Loading for London.

Sarah Scott, barque, 382 tons, Black, at Circular Wharf. Campbell, Hill, and Co., agents. Laid on for London.

[illegible], steamer, 560 tons, laid up in [illegible] Bay. B. Boyd, owner.

Sir Archibald Campbell, brig, 205 tons, Bar[illegible], off Campbell's Wharf.

[illegible], barque, 271 tons, Woodcock, in the Cove. Charles Appleton and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Strathisla, barque, 387 tons, Rogers, east side of the Cove. V. and E. Solomon, agents. For sale, freight, or charter.

St. Heliers, schooner, 134 tons, Priaulx, at Wilson's Wharf. Ramsay, Young, and Co., agents. For Twofold Bay.

Terror, barque, 257 tons, Megget, at Milne's Wharf. Boyd and Co., agents. Refitting.

Trinidad, barque, 344 tons, Brown, at Moore's Wharf. Thacker, Mason and Co., agents. For Manila via Auckland and the Bay of Islands.

Tuscaloosa, American ship, 283 tons, Taber, in Mossman's Bay. Kenworthy and Co., agents. Refitting.

Union, brig, 155 tons, Grainger, at the Flour Company's Wharf. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Velocity, schooner, 150 tons, Simpson, at Milne's Wharf. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

William, barque, 344 tons, ——, off Grose's Wharf. J. H. Grose, owner. Laid up.

Village, ship, 565 tons, Hourston, at the Flour Company's Wharf. Armitage and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Winslow, American barque, 263 tons, Pease, in Farm Cove. Kenworthy and Co., agents. Refitting.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Cape Packet, 210 tons, Powell, hence 8th October, 1840; reported 28th November, 1841, with 500 barrels; at Sunday Island in March, 1842, quantity of oil not known; H. Moore, owner.

Mary, 368 tons, M'Donald, hence 4th October, 1841; at Port Stephens, in August, 1842, with 700 barrels; Hughes and Hosking, owners.

Caroline, 192 tons, Hunter, hence 7th August, 1842; spoken 15th February, with 300 barrels; W. Walker and Co., owners.

Proteus, 254 tons, Christal, hence 15th August 1842; spoken in December, with 400 barrels; Dacre and Fotheringham, owners.

Caernarvon, 220 tons, Irvine, hence 22nd August, 1842; Irvine, owner.

Nelson, 274 tons, Rogers, hence 4th September, 1842; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Clarence, 134 tons, White, hence 26th September, 1842; at Rotumah, 17th March, with 100 barrels; Cole, owner.

Success, 82 tons, Howell, hence 28th January, 1843; J. Jones, owner.

Bright Planet, 187 tons, Kyle, hence 2nd March, 1843; spoken 1st July, with 70 barrels; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Jane Eliza, 419 tons, Bradley, hence 7th March, 1843; touched at Norfolk Island in July, with 600 barrels; H. Moore, owner.

Merope, 312 tons, Hogg, hence 26th March; 1843, touched at Rotumah, 20th June, clean, Blaxland, owner.

Tigress, 192 tons, Abbott, hence 10th May, 1843; spoken 25th May, with 30 barrels; Hughes and Hosking, owners.

Australian, 300 tons, Wiles, hence 14th June; Cooper and Holt, owners.

Genii, 160 tons, Long, hence 15th June; Mitchell and Williamson, owners.

Lindsays, 200 tons, Williamson, hence 15th June; Williamson, Mitchell, and Russell, owners.

Lucy Ann, 213 tons, Lee, hence 25th June, 1843; Jones and Dacre, owners.

Lady Blackwood, 254 tons, Butcher, hence 23rd June; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Nimrod, 232 tons, Sullivan, hence 17th August; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Jane, 365 tons, Fairweather, hence 20th August; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Clarkstone, 244 tons, Stewart, hence 13th September, H. Moore, owner.

Woodlark, 243 tons, Smith, hence 24th September; H. Moore, owner.

Scamander, 230 tons, Nixon, hence 6th October; Mitchell and Co., owners.

. The *Cape Packet* left Sydney on the 8th November, 1840, and as she has not been heard of since March, 1842, there is every probability of her being lost; and we have therefore withdrawn her from the list.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ratcliff, 600 tons, Garrett, July 4, with troops.
Penyard Park, 400 tons, Weller, August 25.
Clara, 400 tons, Crow, June 28.
Adrastus, 360 tons, Chaplain, June 30.
Asia, 400 tons, Patterson, June 28.
Andromeda, 408 tons, Sutton, July 20.
Caledonia, 403 tons, Liddell, July 5.
General Hewett, 951 tons, Hart, July 16.
Ganges, 450 tons, Macdonald, July 30.
Aden, 422 tons, Waddell, August 1.
Cremona, 400 tons, Bulley, August 1.
Sultana, 374 tons, Lyell, July 31.
Bucephalus, 557 tons, Small, August 1.
Cleveland, 550 tons, Marley, June 10.
Bangalore, 889 tons, Nelson, July.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbian, 290 tons, Wakem, July 31.
South Stockton, brig, July 30.

FROM GREENOCK.

Christiana, June 27.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Comet, schooner, 112 tons, Cook.
Triton, missionary schooner, Buck.
Marian Watson, 143 tons, Saunders.
Waterlily, schooner, 155 tons, Hayle.
Wanderer, schooner, Burns.
Tobago, brig, 126 tons, Pockley.
Sir John Byng, brig, Tallan.
L'Amitié.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

Thompsons, cutter, 49 tons, Downes.
Dawsons, brig, 227 tons, Carder.
Marmion, ship.
Skerne, brig, Shell.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Dorset, brig, 82 tons, Walsh.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Lunar, brig, 165 tons.
Orotava, schooner, 91 tons, Adams.
Scotia, schooner, 72 tons, Ward.
Guide, brig, 159 tons, Pearce.
Vanguard, schooner, 61 tons, Penfold.
Star of China, schooner, Ward.
Ariel, schooner.
Tryphena, brig, Horn.
North Star, H.M.S., 26 guns.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Countess of Wilton, schooner, 111 tons, Bowles.
Sultana, schooner, 120 tons, Scott.
Petrel, schooner.
Sarah Ann, Parker.
Ernest, schooner, 60 tons, Irvine.

FROM MANILA.

Urgent, ship, Thompson.

FROM BATAVIA.

Rebecca, barque, M'Taggart.
Munford, schooner, Morrison.

SYDNEY MARKETS.

FRIDAY.

The Flour and wheat market is without alteration. Van Diemen's Land wheat finds purchasers at from 4s. to 4s. 6d.

MAIZE continues plentiful, the highest wholesale price is 1s. 9d. per bushel, the average 1s. 6d., and minimum 1s. 3d.; the retail prices range from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel.

OATS are plentiful, but are not much inquired for; the prices given to the growers have been from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; the retail prices are from 2s. 6d. to 3s.

BARLEY.—A little has been received coastwise during the week. The quality is very inferior. The price given was about 2s. 3d.; the retail price is 3s. Good Cape barley, wholesale, is worth 2s. 6d. per bushel, and will fetch 3s. 6d. when retailed.

HAY.—About sixty loads have been received during the week. The quality of the new hay is still very inferior; the best samples are sold with difficulty at £4 5s. per ton; the average price is about £3 15s. Several loads have been sold as low as £3 per ton. The retail prices are from 4s. 3d. to 5s. per cwt.

STRAW.—About six loads have been received during the week. The prices range from 40s. to 50s. per ton; the retail prices are from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt.

GREEN STUFF.—About fifteen loads have come to market; nearly the whole of which has been sold to the dealers with difficulty, at about 7d. per dozen: the retail price is 9d.

GREEN BEDDING.—Six loads have paid dues. The prices have been from 4s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per load.

MILCH COWS.—Five have been sold at the Pound: the prices realised have been from 50s. to 85s. per head.

FAT CATTLE remain as last reported; the carcase-butchers giving from 40s. to 63s. per head.

CALVES.—A few have been sold in the Cattle-market to the butchers: the prices given have been from 8s. to 12s. each.

MIXED HERDS.—Several of these have changed hands, one lot, 70 head, sold on an average at about 20s. each, but the market price is not on an average more than 18s. per head.

SHEEP.—There is a good supply in the hands of the wholesale butchers; the prices vary from 4s. to 6s. 3d. per head.

HORSES.—It is with the utmost difficulty that horses of any description can be disposed of. About 76 head, belonging to the estate of Mr. Sheldon, were sold, and with difficulty were got clear of at prices which averaged about £3 per head.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Remains as last reported.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—There has been a very large supply of butter received during the week. The retail prices are—Glenlee, and other sorts of the best make, 1s. 6d. per lb.; salt butter, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; damaged ditto, 6d. to 10d.; three dray load of colonial bacon have reached the market from the Bathurst district and appeared to be in fair condition, the whole was bought up by one of the dealers at 3d. per lb.: a price which will do little more than defray the expenses of carriage and market dues. The retail prices are from 5d. to 8d. per lb.; colonial hams uncut, are from 7½d. to 9d. per lb., and from 9d. to 10½d. per lb. in small quantities; colonial salt pork, is from 2½d. to 3d. per lb. by the barrel, and from 4d. to 5d. by the single lb.; cheese, about five cwt. paid dues, and realized 5d. per lb., the retail prices are from 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

POULTRY.—During the week four cart-loads have been received, the prices given have been from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per pair for fowls. The retail prices remain unaltered.

VEGETABLES.—About twenty loads have paid dues, the prices are—cucumbers, from 6d. to 1s. each, but the average price is 9d.; savoys are from 2d. to 6d. each; peas, from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per peck; marrowfat beans, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per peck; broad beans, 1s. 6d.; cabbages, from 1s. to 8s. per dozen; carrots and turnips, from 2d. to 3d. per bunch; black Spanish radishes, 1d. per bunch; lettuces, 2½d. to 3½d. each; celery, 3d. to 6d. per stick; vegetable marrows, 3d. to 5d. each; pumpkins, 3d. to 1s. each; water cresses, 2d. per plate; dried onions, 6d. to 8d. per lb., (supply still very scarce); asparagus, 3d. to 6d. per bundle; beetroot, 4d. to 9d. per root; chillies, 6d. to 8d. per quart; loveapples, 1s. per dozen; rhubarb, 6d. per bundle; large flag leeks and young onions, 2d. per bunch; artichokes, 2s. per dozen.

POTATOES of good quality are plentiful, the prices remain as quoted last week.

FRUIT.—Fourteen loads have paid dues, principally oranges, the prices remain as quoted last week. The same remark also applies to timber, coals, and firewood.

SUNDRIES.—Soap is from 25s. to 28s. per cwt.; candles 4½d. to 7d. per lb.; coal tar 15s. per barrel, or 1s. per gallon; and refuse lime 6d. per bushel, lime at the wharfs 10d. per bushel. Unclipped sheep skins are from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. each; tallow, £26 per ton.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

ON Tuesday last a meeting was held at the Court-house, Windsor, (J. A. Betts, Esq., J.P., in the chair,) for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Legislative Council against the discontinuance of the Gaol Establishment, and the removal of the Quarter Sessions to Parramatta.

Mr. Betts opened the proceedings by stating that the meeting was held in accordance with the adjournment from the previous Wednesday. He would shortly state the purpose for which it was called, and he expressed his wish that if any parties disagreed in opinion, they would abstain from showing any party feeling on the occasion. They were called together to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislative Council against the discontinuance of the Gaol Establishment, and removal of the Quarter Sessions to Parramatta; the principal question therefore for them to consider was, whether it was of importance or in any way beneficial to the district, that they should be continued; and at the same time, whether a saving would or would not be effected by such removal. He would not detain them longer with any remarks, but requested they would proceed to business, which he hoped would be conducted in an amicable manner.

Several resolutions were then proposed and seconded, accompanied by short, and in many cases, very angry discussions; the calls to order were continual, and indeed not without reason; on several occasions I noticed three speakers on their legs at once. The conclusion was, the adoption of resolutions to the effect that, they considered it expedient that a petition against the discontinuance of the Gaol and Quarter Sessions at Windsor, should be presented to the Legislative Council, that a Committee should be formed to frame the same, and that William Bowman, Esq., the member of Council for the Cumberland boroughs should be requested to present it, and advocate its cause in the Legislative Council. These resolutions were carried almost unanimously, there being only six persons present opposed to them.

The Court of Requests business was concluded this day at about three o'clock. There were for adjudication three hundred new, and twenty-nine continued causes.

In consequence of its appearing that our resident police magistrate has been struck off the estimates for the year 1844, the inhabitants have got up a petition, which is in course of signature, requesting that there may be a resident police magistrate allowed for the district.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

LETTER III.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In my first two letters, I have endeavoured to illustrate the history of the paper currency, as briefly as a subject of so much importance, and extending over such a space of time, would admit, and have brought it down to the point when the attention of the greatest statesmen and financiers of the day was seriously turned to alleviate those evils, which the misapplication of its uses had wrought, as well upon the Bank of England and the credit of the Government, as upon the country at large.

Every measure which was now brought forward upon the question, appears to be but the forerunner of that, which all seem to have feared, yet most hoped, namely, the rendering both in name and in fact these national bank notes a "legal tender." An Act of Parliament was passed, as I have before shown, exempting the Bank of England from being sued for payment of their notes, yet private individuals were not compelled to take them except from the Bank direct, or in payment of dividends, &c.; and although the tender by one individual to another of bank notes, in payment of an ordinary debt, would exempt him from arrest, or from requiring special bail, still he could demand gold, and recover it in law by a regular action for debt. This, of course, could not but lead to serious inconveniences, and much commercial confusion; nevertheless, this state of things continued some years, the original limitation of the Bank Restriction Act being from time to time enlarged, until from *fifty-two days* it got to something like *fifty years*.

Lord Stanhope, in 1811, brought in a bill which greatly relieved the evil workings of this imperfect legislative protection, and which brought the bank notes still nearer the "legal tender." This bill provided for the non-depreciation of bank notes by rendering it a penal crime to barter or sell them for less than their *nominal* worth—for hitherto such had been the disparity between the current value of gold and notes, that the latter were found quite inadequate for the purposes of representation at their nominal value, from the fact that every one was buying up and hoarding or *exporting* gold, to the confusion of all commerce, and ruin to the country. So that in payment for all debts contracted by the Government or the bank; these notes according to their nominal worth were essentially, and in fact, "legal tenders." Although still not so among private individuals, but when they did pass, they were now compelled to be received by law, at their nominal or current worth. This certainly, was a comparatively advantageous, though still ineffectual protection, when applying to them as the representatives of current value.

The "legal tender," or the compelling of one individual to take a bank note in payment of certain value received, of which this bank note, or promise to pay, is the representative or equivalent, would, in the estimation of all the financiers of that age, have entirely nullified the original intention of the Bank of England. True, it would have so nullified its original intention—but what of that? Had not its original intention failed? Had it not dishonoured its promissory notes? Had it not become insolvent and unable to pay? And was it not in effect changed from its original state as a mere Joint Stock Bank with a government institution, into a national bank? And as such, as the repository of the nation's wealth, had it not acquired a vast amount of power from,—and should it not as it was thereby enabled, afford an equivalent amount of power to, the Government? It is clear I presume to the mind of every one, that it now possessed that power; that while so large a portion of the population held amongst them, as the representatives of their wealth, some £800, or £900,000,000 of this paper, solely dependent upon the faith and credit of the Government and their Bank, so long must that Government necessarily be certain of an immense amount of public confidence and support, but whilst this paper could, at the option of its holders, be converted into cash, either for the purpose of hoarding or exportation, each person, while he drained the Government of its sterling wealth, while he emptied the coffers of the Treasury, could at the same time separate himself from the nation's interests, and by the possession of that, which all the world over is the standard of wealth, he could withdraw himself from the evil consequences which the fall of the Government or the ruin of the Empire would entail. But as the exigencies of commerce, the expenses of the Government, and the debt of the nation, had far exceeded the supply of that sterling medium of value—gold and silver—such an amount of fictitious capital had been issued, which while answering the temporary ends for which it was primarily designed, had eventually, by force of circumstances, converted the independent self-interests of the people, to an entire dependence upon, and consequent support of, the Government. Their interests are now blended, and the maintenance and credit of the Government can alone protect the people from the now disastrous consequences of national bankruptcy, or the ruin of the country.

The Bank of England had not the one-hundredth part of real money or specie (and has not now the one-tenth, including its stock) wherewith to meet its issues of paper money. The "stocks," or "funds," are things existing only in name,—not one farthing of those many millions on which the quarterly dividends are paid (from the taxes raised for that purpose) is now left, and yet its credit is greater than ever, and its paper money, which had formerly been so depreciated, is in the hands of the Government of far more than equivalent value to that of gold: for, as I have just shown, Government, by its means, grasps the interests and holds in check the wealth and influence of an immense portion of the people, so that if a revolution was to take place, the country be conquered, the Government subverted, or the taxes annulled, the people themselves would be the losers, to the amount of Bank notes and paper held upon the faith of a Government which had been destroyed. It is true the national debt would be thus swept away, and the taxes, mortgaged for the payment of the enormous interest upon it, be necessarily abrogated, but all the loss would fall upon individuals, upon the holders of "stock" or "funds," or "debentures," or "Exchequer Bills," or "Bank notes;" all their wealth must be sacrificed; but it does not *now* follow, that from the bankruptcy of the Government, the country would be ruined; as witness the effects in France, and all the States of America. They became insolvent. They never paid their paper issues in specie, but they have risen in the scale of nations, instead of fallen in consequence of their revolutions. The nobles of the land—the wealthy men of the day, were fatally injured, and numerous others were seriously affected by them; but look at them how we will, they were but temporary calamities, from which they soon recovered; so that even if a breach of the national faith of England should (as Hume has confidently predicted it will) be the necessary effect of wars, defeats, misfortunes, and public calamities, or even perhaps of victories and conquests: for they in most cases help to augment the national debt; it is not thereby to be implied as necessary, that such breach of faith or national insolvency, should involve the nation in ruin, or affect any revolution in the government of the country. And, on the other hand, what unanimity of purpose, what immense resources for prosecuting national enterprise and foreign operations, what wealth to guard, and power to defend, does the present system so admirably combine. The wealth of England is in the hands of its government, and the interests as well as the loyalty and affection of the people is bound up together with it. There is no class but has a deep interest in the welfare of the country, because their very wealth is but the representation of their country's greatness, dependent solely upon that country's power and the faith and credit of its government.

It does not appear, that any of the financiers of the day, expected anything like the great and beneficial results, which the making bank notes so far a legal tender has occasioned, for the Parliament, from the minister downwards, expressed regret at the sad necessity that compelled them to resort to such a *dreaded expedient*, and though they passed a Bill to restrict the issues of the Bank's gold—making their notes a legal tender for a certain period, it was so done, solely because the Bank *could not* pay, and Pitt himself did not discover until some years after, the vast amount of benefit to the country which would result from this *dreaded expedient*.

From this letter, I deduce fifthly, that a National Bank is a manifest advantage, as serving to protect and keep within its due limits, that requisite supply of *real wealth*, which alone can make the government independent or powerful.

And lastly, that the paper currency of a country should be *solely* a government one, in all its international applications, a "legal tender" rateable in current worth with, but irredeemable by, gold, except at the option of the government.

The consideration of these several inferences I must defer till my next.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very obliged and obedient Servant,

King-street. F. E.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND EXTRACTS.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

AFTER the Prizes were declared, upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Inglebert. Upon the cloth being removed, "The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princesses and the Queen Dowager and the Royal Family," were proposed in succession by the Chairman, Mr. Philip Smith, and were drank with the usual honours.

Then "The Duke of Wellington and the Army," when the Chairman took occasion to compliment that gallant arm of the service for the glories it had won, and congratulated it on its still being commanded by that great man, the Duke of Wellington, whose moral influence at home and abroad eclipsed, in his opinion, all the battles he had won.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cumberland returned thanks for the Duke of Wellington and the army.

Then followed "Lord Harrington and the Navy," and the Chairman reminded the meeting of what was owing to the "Wooden Walls of Old England," and though war was to be deprecated, he felt sure that British Tars would never be wanting to maintain the reputation which had made England a terror to her enemies.

Lieutenant Harrison returned thanks.

The Chairman then proposed "The Health of the Lieutenant-Governor," and begged the meeting not to forget that His Excellency had travelled eighty miles to be present on this occasion, which showed a zeal and interest in the objects connected with the Association, which argued well for his determination to encourage and protect the languishing interest of the grazier and farmer. God knows, said the Chairman, every encouragement was necessary when, in addition to the reverses from which the colony was suffering, there was, what he esteemed, the frightful prospect before us of an addition—4,000 or 5,000 yearly—to our convict population. Without security to our lives and property, a renewal of our prosperity would be of little worth; and unless protection of that kind was afforded, we might say good bye to protection of any other kind; but that protection we had a right to, and he trusted we might confidently rely on its being afforded.

His Excellency then rose, and spoke in nearly the following words:—"It would be great affectation in me to suppose that you would not drink my health; but I can hardly tell you how much I am gratified at the warmth manifested in its reception, particularly as I do not feel myself entitled to such a demonstration by any merits of my own. I will not trespass further on your time, than while I briefly reply to one or two observations which have fallen from your Chairman.

Gentlemen,— Your own acquaintance with ancient and modern, and, I may add, colonial history, establish beyond all doubt, the vital importance of agriculture. The arts and sciences are necessary to the elegancies, and to many of the comforts of life; but I consider agriculture of paramount importance, as the foundation of a nation's prosperity. Mother earth is a kindly parent, and only requires ordinary attention to reward the industry of her children. In the course of my travels through the colony, I could not but feel exceedingly gratified at your industry and rapid advancement in clearing, draining, irrigation, and other improvements of the soil; and felt assured of this colony, in spite of its present depression, one day becoming, by a continuance of that energy and industry, the brightest jewel in the British crown. One thing, however, is sadly wanting to produce this beneficial result—an independent tenantry, and a laborious peasantry. I shall always advocate the establishment of the former, as calculated to increase the resources of your colony three or four fold—aye, cent. per cent. You are to consider yourselves as the column of a lofty pillar, but depend on it a tenantry for the pedestal of it, and, though unseen, and, perhaps, unmarked, a virtuous, moral, and industrious peasantry are the foundation on which the pillar rests. I see around me at this moment some of your largest landed proprietors, who this day are lords of wastes and princes of deserts; but if the system of a tenantry be established and carried out as fully as it deserves, they will hereafter become patriarchs, and the future Russells, Cavendishes, and Percys of this colony may be proud to date their ancestry from any one of you. I have myself been always engaged in agriculture. I am very fond of the pursuit, and it is my intention to continue it in this country on a small scale. In reference to the latter observation of your Chairman, I must be allowed to make a few brief remarks. I am glad to have this public opportunity of alluding to it, in the hope of removing from your minds any erroneous impression made by the reports of the public prints in reference to a late event, to which I cannot conceal from myself your Chairman alluded. Gentlemen, on that subject a gross misconception prevails. I allude to Cash, recently rescued from the jaws of death. That was the act of the judge himself, and I was in no way whatever concerned in it. After this distinct declaration, whatever you may have heard relative to this matter must fall to the ground. I, myself, was astonished at his reprieve, particularly as the unfortunate man acknowledged the justice of the sentence and fully admitted his guilt, and the judge stated that he conscientiously believed that he ought to suffer. I reprieved Kavenagh ten minutes before the time appointed for his execution. In my administration of this Government, I claim the right of exercising the priviliges of the British Constitution—justice to the accused and protection to the injured. Laws built on that principle must afford general satisfaction, and, by their exercise, the good will be encouraged and the bad discouraged. When, therefore, I had to consider the case of the miserable man alluded to—when I found he had been convicted of an offence which, however great it might be against society, yet, taken by itself, would not, in a general way, be visited by death, being a highway robbery, unattended by any violence whatever, I could not, according to what I considered, and always shall consider, the acknowledged principles of justice and the laws of Great Britain, punish him for other supposed or real offences for which he had never been arraigned, tried, heard in his defence, and convicted by a jury. It is a dangerous and unconstitutional power to be placed in the hands of any man, to try a man for one offence, and to punish him for others; and, while I have the responsibility of this on myself, I never will do so. This unhappy man was not convicted of murder; he was not convicted of entering a dwelling-house and putting its inmates in fear of their lives; he was not convicted of violating the sanctity of a man's domestic hearth, and committing outrages against his person or that of his family. Had he been so convicted nothing could have saved him from condign punishment; and, therefore, because he had fallen into the grasp of retributive justice for one offence, I could not visit him with the last measure of punishment for others, however guilty I might think him, yet still not legally proved against him. The late convictions at Launceston were precisely of this outrageous description; and how the offences of which the prisoners have been convicted there, could possibly be asserted as similar to the highway robbery of which the prisoner was alone convicted at Hobart Town, I am totally at a loss to conceive. If they had been sentenced to death, it is more than probable, I think certain, they would have been executed; and, I confess, nothing astonished me more than what I have heard and read in connexion with these trials. Gentlemen, I wished to dispel the extraordinary misconception which has pervaded the country respecting the case at Hobart Town, and also to neutralise the extraordinary language which was made use of to the prisoners at Launceston, and that you and all may know that murder and personal violence will never be screened by me from condign punishment. I wish to give this colony the blessings of British justice and the British constitution; I care not for the anonymous attacks (and I have received several) of concealed accusers, nor the more honourable, because more open, assaults of avowed opponents. I shall always fearlessly defend those principles which I have conscientiously adopted, knowing well, that there is nothing so powerful as sincerity, and nothing really permanent but truth. I feel I am outstepping the usual line of my situation in making any remarks at all on these subjects; but the extraordinary misconception alluded to might, unexplained, involve this colony in the most fearful and dreadful consequences, and I feel justified in making this address to you.

His Excellency concluded with a few remarks on the value of truth—thanked the meeting for the patience with which they had heard him, and trusted he should ever be found, during his stay in this country, be it short or long, the firm friend of the colonists of Van Diemen's Land.

The Chairman then proposed "Sir John Franklin, the steady supporter of the Association," and suggested that, as Mr. Kermode was the fortunate winner of Sir John's Prize for thorough-bred horses, that he would value it the more for the opportunity which it afforded him to acknowledge the toast.

Mr. Kermode congratulated himself on one as much as the other, and felt highly honoured in being permitted to return thanks on behalf of Sir John, whom he so much esteemed.

Mr. G. C. Clarke felt proud in having to propose "The health of the Ladies of Van Diemen's Land," and expressed a hope that, ere long, Lady Wilmot would arrive to decorate the society of the colony.

The Chairman next proposed "The Comptroller-General," whom he designated as an old and valuable public servant, and universally esteemed for straightforwardness, ability, and despatch in every department he had filled, and peculiarly qualified for the laborious and difficult duties of his new appointment, on the efficient discharge of which, the security and welfare of the colony so much depended.

Captain Forster, in returning thanks acknowledged the kindness with which the toast had been received, disclaimed any merit, and professed himself most anxious to consult the interests and happiness of his fellow colonists.

Mr. Kermode begged to be allowed to propose, "The judges of stock, not of the land," and gave them full credit for the ability and capability which they had displayed in the business of the day.

Mr. Goldie returned thanks, and complimented the Association for having made large advances in the improvement of stock in the last three years, particularly in cattle, and bore testimony to the value of such meetings, as conducive to harmony and good-will, as the means of making us less nice about land-marks and trespasses, and sending us home on better terms with our neighbours and ourselves.

The Chairman next proposed "Mr Kemp (the father of the colony) and our Visitors," to which Mr. Kemp, in reply, said "he felt exceedingly anxious for the advancement of the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the colony, and congratulated the meeting on the appointment of His Excellency, whom he compared to the vivifying rays of the sun, after a long cheerless winter, encouraging the ploughman to resume his labours with fresh spirit. He had every confidence in his Excellency's ability to govern, from his long experience as a legislator, and expressed a hope that distillation would be revived, and sugar beer prohibited, and cause "our fields to wave with gold, and orchards blush with green."

Mr. Kemp then gave "The Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the colony."

Mr. Joseph Fenny returned thanks, and warmly sympathised in the present depressed condition of both, but he thought that, from the exhibition of to-day's stock, one, at least, might be expected to revive; but it was delusive to hope for any sudden change, or to depend on anything but our own energies and industry, and concluded by proposing the "Secretary, the right hand of the Association."

Mr. James Maclanachan assured the meeting of his best endeavours to maintain the Association in its present high repute; and cautioned the members against relaxation, which had caused the death of every similar society in the island. He concluded by reminding them that the only manual labour requisite, was to put their hands in their pockets and pay up the small annual subscription of £2.

His Excellency then withdrew, after begging leave to express his great gratification at the proceedings of the day, and proposing to be present at the next meeting, on which occasion he announced his intention of offering one or two prizes for competition.

CONVICTS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the following Act of Parliament for general information:—

ANNO SEXTO
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ,
CAP. VII.

An Act to amend the Law affecting transported Convicts with respect to Pardons and Tickets-of-Leave.

[3rd April, 1843.]

2 & 3 *W. IV. c.* 62.—*Repeal of so much of the recited Act as respects Pardons and Tickets-of-Leave.* — Whereas, by an Act passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain cases, and substituting a lesser Punishment in lieu thereof*, it is among other things enacted, that neither the Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor of any island, colony, or settlement, or any other person, shall give any pardon or ticket-of-leave to any person sentenced to transportation, or who shall receive a pardon on condition of transportation, or any order or permission to suspend or remit the labour of any such person, except in cases of illness, until such person, if transported for seven years, shall have served four; if transported for fourteen years, shall have served six; or if transported for life, shall have served eight years of labour; and that no such person shall be capable of acquiring or holding any property, or of bringing any action for the recovery of any property, until after such person shall have duly obtained a pardon from the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the colony or settlement in which he or she shall have been confined; provided that nothing therein contained shall in any manner affect His Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy: And whereas it is expedient that the law with respect to pardons and tickets-of-leave should be amended; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the above-recited Act as is hereinbefore recited shall be repealed.

Manner of granting Pardons.—II. And be it enacted, that after the time when this Act shall take effect in any place to which felons and offenders have been or may be transported by law, neither the Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor of such place shall be empowered as heretofore to remit, either absolutely or conditionally, the whole or any part of the time for which any such felons or other offenders shall have been or shall be hereafter transported to such place, but instead thereof the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time, by an instrument in writing under his hand, recommend such felons or other offenders as he shall think fit to be recommended to Her Majesty for an absolute or conditional pardon; and in case her Majesty shall, through one of her principal Secretaries of State signify her approval of any such recommendation, it shall be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to grant such absolute or conditional pardon pursuant to such instructions as shall be sent to him by the Secretary of State, by an instrument in writing under the seal of his Government, which shall be deemed from the day of the date thereof to have, within such place or places as shall be specified in such pardon, but not elsewhere, the same effect in the law to all intents and purposes as if a general, absolute, or condititional pardon had passed on that day under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

Holders of Tickets-of-Leave enabled to sue for Personal Property.—III. And whereas the practice hath prevailed in those places to which felons and offenders have been transported by law of granting, in certain cases and on certain conditions, permission to such felons and offenders to employ themselves for their own benefit (which permissions are usually called and known by the name of tickets-of-leave), and it is just that they should be protected in their persons and in the possession of such property as they may acquire by their industry while holding such tickets-of-leave; be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for every felon under sentence or order of transportation, who shall hold any such ticket-of-leave, notwithstanding his or her conviction of felony, to acquire and hold personal property, and to maintain any action or suit for the recovery of any personal property so acquired by him or her, and for any damage or injury sustained by him or her, in the courts of the colony or place where such felon shall lawfully reside; and if the defendant in any such action or suit shall plead or alledge in his or her defence the plaintiff's or complainant's conviction of felony, and the plaintiff or complainant shall alledge and prove that he or she hath received and doth still continue to hold unrevoked such a ticket-of-leave as aforesaid, a verdict shall pass and judgment shall be given for the plaintiff or complainant: Provided always, that whenever such ticket-of-leave shall be revoked, all property so acquired by any such felon shall vest absolutely in her Majesty, and shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, subject to such instructions as shall be from time to time sent to him by one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Holders of Tickets-of-Leave declared incapable of holding Real Property.—IV. Provided always and be it enacted, That no felon under sentence of transportation who shall hold a ticket-of-leave shall be capable of acquiring or holding any estate in lands or tenements other than as tenant for years, or for some less term or estate, determinable in each case upon the revocation of the ticket-of-leave, until after such felon shall have duly obtained an absolute or conditional pardon from the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the place to which he shall have been so transported, pursuant to the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Commencement of Act.—V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be proclaimed by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of every place to which felons and offenders have been or now may be transported by law within six weeks after a copy of it shall have been received by him, and shall take effect in every such place from the day of the proclamation thereof; and in case her Majesty shall be pleased, with the advice of her Privy Council to appoint any new place or places beyond the seas to which felons and other offenders under sentence or order of transportation may be conveyed, this Act shall take effect in every such place from the time of such appointment.

Act may be amended.—VI. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this session of Parliament.

PORT ARTHUR—PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Amongst some of the good effects of His Excellency's recent visit to Port Arthur, is a determination, we understand, to limit the number of the miserable "denizens of that dread abode," and to throw more prisoner labour into the roads and townships of the colony. With this view, between fifty and sixty men were marched up towards New Norfolk last week, having arrived from the settlement for the purpose of joining an iron gang on the roads; a hundred boys have also been drafted to the New Town Station. During his Excellency's visit to the Tasmanian Gomorrah, he saw much with his own eyes; and heard much with his own ears; and if all that we hear be true, a great reformation will ensue in the management of that earthly hell.—*Colonial Times.*

THE "MANDARIN."—There are on board this vessel 82 boys from the Parkhurst Penitentiary, Isle of Wight. Of these 51 boys are to be landed here, and 31 to be conveyed to Auckland, the seat of government at New Zealand. About twelve months ago 96 of these delinquents from the same reformatory establishment were conveyed to Auckland in the *St. George*. A certain number of the boys were *free* to enter into engagements with the settlers when landed; and the rest were apprenticed to those tradesmen who might require their services, under the auspices of a guardian, the whole being subjected to the especial *surveillance* of the police. The "Parkhurst Boys" are almost exclusively thieves, nurtured in vice, and repeatedly convicted in the Police and Quarter Sessions Courts of London, until they finally appear at the Old Bailey. After the arrival of the boys by the *St. George*, the number of robberies at Auckland were quadrupled, and the press of that settlement was loud in its outcry against a repetition of the experiment by the Home Government; as it seems now, without effect.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

PROVISIONS.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Irish Beef	Per tierce	
Mess Pork	Prime Irish per brl.	4 10 0
	Hamburgh	3 0 0
Mess Beef		1 10 0
Ham	English, per lb.	0 1 0
	Westphalia	0 0 0
Butter	Irish, per lb.	0 0 8
	Dutch	0 0 0
Cheese	Cheshire, per lb.	None.
	Glo'ster	None.
	Pine	None.
	Dutch	None.
Herrings	Red	None.
	Pickled, brl.	None.
Cod	Newfoundland	None.

SPIRITS.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Rum	15 to 20 O.P., per gall.	0 3 6
	6 to 10 O.P.	to
	1 to 5 O.P.	0 3 0
	Under proof	0 2 6
	Bengal	0 2 0
Brandy	Cognac 3s. 0d. to	0 5 0
	Spanish	0 5 0
Hollands	In wood (pale)	0 2 6
	Tinged	0 3 0
Gin	4-gallon cases	0 14 0
	Ditto	0 0 0
Whisky	Per gallon (dull)	0 0 0
Arrack	Ditto	0 4 6
Cherry Brandy (pints) per dozen		0 18 0

WINES.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Sherry	In wood, per hhd. £12 to	20 0 0
	Bottled, per doz. 20s. to	1 10 0
Port	In wood, per hhd. £20 to	35 0 0
	Bottled, per doz. 22s. to	1 12 0
Claret	In wood, per hhd.	Nominal
	Bottled, per doz. 10s. to	1 0 0
Madeira		Nominal
Teneriffe	In wood, per pipe ditto	15 0 0
Marsal	Ditto	20 0 0
Lisbon	Ditto ditto	None.
Cape	Company's brand	10 0 0
	Other brands	9 0 0
Champagne	Per dozen. £1 15s. to	3 10 0

BEER.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Porter	Taylor's, per hhd	5 0 0
	Barclay's	None.
	Other Brewers'	4 17 6
Ale	Byass's	None.
	Allsop's	5 10 0
	Elliott's	None.
	Ind and Smith's	5 10 0
	Taylor's	None.
	Bass'	5 10 0
	Dunbar's bottled, per doz.	0 10 0
	Other Brewers'	None.
	Scotch	None.

SUGARS

Article	Description	£ s. d.
English	Refined, per lb.	0 0 4½
Mauritius	First quality, per ton	nominal.
	Second quality	
Manila	First quality	
	Second quality	
Bourbon	First quality	
	Second quality	
Java		
Siam		16 0 0

FRUITS.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Currants	Zante, per lb.	0 0 5
Raisins	Muscatel	0 0 8
	Smyrna	0 0 3
	Cape	None.
Cape Dried Fruit assorted		0 0 4
Prunes		0 1 0
Figs		0 0 3
Almonds	Jordan	0 2 0
	Shell	0 1 0

TEA AND COFFEE.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Hysonskin	Per chest £4 10 to	5 0 0
Gunpowder	Per box	2 15 0
Bohea	Per chest	None.
Congou	Per chest	4 15 0
Souchong	Per box	None.
Pekoe	Per chest	4 10 0
Coffee	Manila, per lb.	0 0 4
	Java	0 0 4

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Rice	Patna, per bag	0 12 0
	Java per lb.	0 0 1
	Carolina	None.
Wheat	Derwent, per bushel	0 4 6
	Valparaiso	None.
	Colonial	0 4 0
Barley	British	None.
Oats	Ditto	None.
Oatmeal	Per lb.	0 0 2
Flour	1st sort, per 100 lbs	0 13 0
	Second ditto	0 12 0
	Third ditto	0 11 0
	American per barrel	None.

TOBACCO.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Negrohead (American) per lb. 1s. to		0 1 1
Cavendish	Ditto	0 0 10
Brazil		None.
Cigars	Havannah, per 1000	2 0 0
	Manila	2 4 0
	Bengal	Nominal

CANDLES.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
English	Moulds, per lb.	0 0 7
	Sperm	0 2 0
	Wax	0 2 0
	Stearine	0 1 0
American	Sperm	0 2 0
East India Wax		None.
Colonial	Sperm	0 2 0

METALS.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Iron	Assorted, per ton	5 0 0
Copper	Sheathing, per lb.	0 1 1
Zinc	Rolled, per ton	40 0 0
Lead	Ditto	20 0 0
Tin Plates	Assorted 22s. to	2 10 0
Shot	Assorted	1 10 0

SUNDRIES.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Mace	Per pound	0 4 0
Nutmegs		0 3 0
Cloves		0 1 0
Cloth	Blue Midg., per yard	0 10 0
	Superfine blue	1 1 0
	Ditto coloured	0 12 0
	Blue for contract	0 10 0
Rope	Assorted, per cwt.	Nominal
	Manila	1 12 0
	Coir	1 2 0
Canvas	Bleached, per bolt	2 0 0
Turpentine, in jars, per gallon		0 5 0
Paint Oil	Per gallon	0 7 0
White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cwt.		1 8 0
Black Paint, per cwt.		1 8 0
Green	Ditto ditto	2 0 0
Tar	Riga, per barrel	1 2 0
	American	0 12 0
	Coal	0 12 0
Pitch	Per barrel	1 0 0
Oil Shooks, whitoak, for pipes, per ton		None.
	For barrels	None.
Deal Plank	Norway, per foot	0 0 0
	American	0 0 0
Gunpowder	Blasting, per lb.	0 1 0
	Cannister	0 1 0
	Glass	0 2 0
Mustard	Pounds, per doz.	0 17 0
	Half-pounds	0 9 0
Pickles	Quarts, per doz.	0 16 0
	Pints	0 10 0
Soap	Hawes', per ton	35 0 0
	Liverpool	22 0 0
	Colonial	25 0 0
Salt	Liverpool, per ton	4 0 0
	Rock	2 10 0
	Basket, per dozen	0 7 0
Fruits	Bottled, per doz.	0 16 0

DUTIES.

Article	s.	d.	Article	s. d.
Brandy	12	0	Foreign Rum	12 0
Gin	12	0	Tobacco	2 0
B. P. Rum	9	0	Snuff	3 0
English ditto	9	0	Cordials	12 0

EXPORTS.

Article	Description	£ s. d.
Wool	Choice flocks, per lb.	Nominal.
	Good ordinary	
	Broken	
	In grease	None.
Oil	Sperm per ton	
Hides	Salted per lb	
Cedar	Good quality per foot	3 17 0
Trenails	Per S. M.	0 10 0
Horns	Per 123	0 15 0
Tips	Per 123	

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